

दशमोऽध्यायः

CHAPTER X

अथातः सुधाकल्पं व्याख्यास्यापः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of sudhā (snuhī). [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानाचेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreya. [2]

विरेचनानां सर्वेषां सुधा तीक्ष्णतमा मता । सङ्घातं हि भिनस्याशु दोषाणां कष्टविभ्रमा ॥ ३ ॥
तस्मान्नैषा मृदौ कोष्ठे प्रयोक्तव्या कदाचन । न दोषनिचये चालये सति मार्गपरिकमे ॥ ४ ॥

Of all the purgatives, sudhā is the most severely acting one. As it breaks the (accumulated) mass of impurities quickly and is harmful on faulty application, it should never be used in patients with soft bowels, little accumulation of impurity and presence of other alternative. [3-4]

पाण्डुरोगोदरे गुल्मे कुष्ठे दूषीविषादिते । श्वयथौ मयुमेहे च दोषविभ्रान्तचेतसि ॥ ५ ॥
रोगैरेवंविधैर्प्रस्तं ज्ञात्वा सप्राणमातुरम् । प्रयोजयेन्महावृक्षं सम्यक् स द्वयचारितः ॥ ६ ॥
सद्यो हरति दोषाणां महान्तमपि संचयम् ।

One should administer sudhā in cases of anaemia, udara, gulma, kuṣṭha, swelling, diabetes, mental confusion and other such disorders if the patient is strong. If it is applied properly, it eliminates quickly even big accumulation of impurities. [5-6]

द्विविधः स मतोऽल्पैश्च वहुभिश्चैव कण्टकैः ॥ ७ ॥
सुतीक्ष्णात् कण्टकैरल्पैः प्रवरो वहुकण्टकः । स.नान्ना सुगुडा नन्दा सुधा निलिंशपत्रकः ॥ ८ ॥
तं विपाण्याहरेत् क्षीरं शळेण मतिमान् भिषक् । द्विवर्षं वा त्रिवर्षं वा शिशिरान्ते विशेषतः ॥ ९ ॥

It is regarded as of two types—one with a few thorns and the other with plentiful ones. The latter one is better. The drug is known by the name—snuk, gudā, nandā, sudhā and nistrīpaśapatraka.

The plant of the age of two or three years should be incised with a sharp instrument particularly at the end of late winter and the latex should be collected. [7-9]

विल्वादीनां वृहत्या वा कण्टकार्यामत्थैकशः । कपायेण समांशं तं कृत्वा इङ्गारेषु शोपयेत् ॥ १० ॥
ततः कोलसमां मात्रां पिवेत् सौवीरकेण वा । तुयोदकेन कोलानां रसेनामलकस्य वा ॥ ११ ॥
सुर्या दधिमण्डेन मानुलुङ्गरसेन वा ।

The latex of sudhā mixed in equal quantity of the decoction of bilvādi (pañca-mula) or bṛhatī or kaṇṭakārī alone should be dried on charcoal. It should be taken in quantity of 5 gm. with sauvīraka or tuṣodaka or juice of kola or amalaka or wine or curd-scum or juice of mātulūṅga. [10-11]

सातलां काञ्चनक्षीरोऽश्यामादीनि कटुत्रिकम् ॥ १२ ॥
यथोपपत्ति सप्ताहं सुधाक्षीरेण भावयेत् । कांलमात्रां घृतं नातः पिण्डां सरसंन वा ॥ १३ ॥

The powder of sātalā, svarṇakṣīri, śyāmādī drugs and kāputrika in proper quantity should be impregnated with the latex of sudhā. This should be taken in the dose of 5 gm. with ghee or meat soup.

श्यूपणं त्रिफलां दन्तों चित्रकं त्रिवृतां तथा । स्तुक्क्षीरमावितं गम्यग्निदद्यादुद्यान तम् ॥ १४ ॥

Syrup of jaggery should be prepared of trikaṭu, triphala, danti, itraka and trivṛt impregnated with the latex of sudhā. [14]

त्रिवृतारग्यवं दन्तों शहिनां सप्तां समम् । गांमूत्रं रजनां गुच्छा शोपयेदक्षे तदः ॥ १५ ॥

सप्ताहं भावयित्वैवं स्तुक्क्षीरणापरं पुनः । सप्ताहं भावयेद्युक्तं ततस्तेनापि भावितम् ॥ १६ ॥

गन्धमाल्यं तदाद्वाय प्रावृत्य पटमेव च । सुखमागु विरिच्यन्ते मृदुक्षोष्टा नगर्धिषाः ॥ १७ ॥

Trivṛt, āragvadha, danti, śaṅkhīni and saptalā all in equal quantity should be kept in cow's urine for the night and dried in the sun for the next day. After repeating this process for a week, it should again be impregnated with latex of sudhā for a week. This powder is used for impregnating garland or cloth. By inhaling the former and being wrapped with the latter, kings with soft bowels are purged easily. [15-17]

श्यामाचित्रवृत्कपायेण स्तुक्क्षीरवृत्कपाणितः । लेहं पक्त्वा विरकार्थं लेहयेन्मात्रया नगम् ॥ १८ ॥

Linctus should be prepared with the decoction of śyāmā and trivṛt added with latex of sudhā, ghee and treacle. This should be administered to patients in proper dose for purgation. [18]

पाययेत् सुधाक्षीरं यूपैर्मासरसैर्वृत्तैः ।

Latex of sudhā may also be taken along with vegetable soups, meat soup or ghee.

भाविताञ्जुङ्कमत्स्यान् वा मांसं वा भक्षयेन्नरः ॥ १९ ॥

Or one should eat dry fishes or meat impregnated with latex of sudhā. [19]

क्षीरेणामलकैः सर्पिंश्चतुरहुलवत् पचेत् । सुरां वा कारयेत् क्षीरे घृतं वा पूर्ववत् पचेत् ॥ २० ॥

Gṛhṭa may be cooked with the latex (of sudhā) along with āmalaka juice like that with caturaṅgula.

Surā (wine) may also be prepared with the latex (of sudhā).

One should also prepare ghee with the latex (of sudhā) as before. (Ka.IX) [20]

तत्र श्लोकौ—

सौचीरकादिभिः सप्त सर्पिणा च रसेन च । पानकं प्रेयलंहां च योगां शूरादिभिष्यः ॥ २१ ॥

इँ शुरादमाग्न्यमांसात्यां सुरैर्का ढं च सर्पिणां । महाशुरासम्य योगामो विशिः सपुद्धाद्याः ॥ २२ ॥

Now the summing up verses—

Seven preparations with sauviraka etc., one each with ghee, meat soup and syrup, one for inhalation and the other for linctus, three with soup etc., two with dried fish and meat, one as wine and two as ghṛtas. Thus total twenty formulations of sūdha are described in this chapter. [21-22]

इत्यग्निवेशकृते तन्त्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽप्राप्ते दृढबलसंपूरिते कल्पस्थाने
सुधाकल्पो नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ॥ १० ॥

Thus ends the tenth chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of sūdha in Kalpasthāna in the treatise composed by Agniveśa, redacted by Caraka and reconstructed by Dṛḍhabala as it was not available. (10)

एकादशोऽध्यायः

CHAPTER XI.

अथातः सप्तलाशङ्खिनीकल्पं व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of saptalā and śaṅkhinī. [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreyā. [2]

सप्तला चर्मसाहा च बहुफेनरसा च सा । शङ्खिनी तिक्तला चैव यवतिक्ताऽक्षिपीडकः ॥ ३ ॥

Saptalā is known by the synonyms carmasāhvā and bahuphenarasā while śaṅkhinī by those tikta, yavatikta and akṣipīḍaka. [3]

ते गुल्मगरहद्रोगकुष्ठशोकोदरादिषु । विकासितीक्षणरूक्षत्वाद्योजये स्लेष्माधिकेषु तु ॥ ४ ॥
नातिशुष्कं फलं ग्राह्यं शङ्खिन्या निस्तुषीकृतम् । सप्तलायाश्च मूलानि गृहीत्वा भाजने क्षिपेत् ॥ ५ ॥

They should be used, due to vikāsi, tikṣṇa and rūkṣa properties, in persons predominating in kapha particularly in disorders of gulma, poisoning, heart disease, kuṣṭha, swelling, udara etc.

Of śaṅkhinī fruits, dehusked and not too dried, and of saptalā roots should be collected and stored in suitable containers. [4-5]

अश्वमात्रं तयोः पिण्डं प्रसवालवणायुतम् । हद्रोगं कफवातोत्ये गुल्मे चैव प्रयोजयेत् ॥ ६ ॥
प्रियालयोद्धुकर्कन्धुकोलाम्रातकदार्डिमैः । द्राक्षापनसखर्जूरवदराम्लपरुषकैः ॥ ७ ॥

मैरेये दधिमण्डऽमले सौवीरकतुषोदके । सीधौ चाप्येष कल्पः स्यात् सुखं शीघ्रविरेचनः ॥ ८ ॥

Their paste in dose of 10 gm. added with clear wine and salt should be used in heart disease, disorders caused by kapha and vāta and gulma with (the juice of) priyāla, pīlu, karkandhu, kola, āmrātaka, dādima, drākṣā, panasa, kharjūra, sour jujube and paruṣaka. This may also be given with maireya, sour curd-scum, sauviraka, tuṣodaka and sīdhu. It is an easy and quick-acting purgative. [6-8]

तैलं विदारिगन्धाद्यैः पयसि कथिते पिवेत् । सप्तलाशङ्किनीकल्के त्रिवृच्छयामार्घभागिके ॥ ९ ॥

दधिमण्डन सन्धीय सिद्धं तत् पाययेत् च । शङ्किनीचूर्णभागौ द्वौ तिलचूर्णस्य चापरः ॥ १० ॥

हरीतकीकपायण तैलं तत्पीडितं पिवेत् । अतसीसर्पैरण्डकरञ्जेष्वेव संविधिः ॥ ११ ॥

Oil should be cooked with milk boiled with vidārigandhādi drugs with the paste of saptalā and śāṅkhini and half parts of trivṛt and śyāmā. When prepared it should be taken dissolved in curd-scum.

Powder of śāṅkhini two parts, that of sesamum one part—both impregnated with decoction of haritaki should be prepared for oil which is taken by the patient.

The same method is applied with linseed, mustard, castor and karañja. [9-11]

शङ्किनीसप्तलासिद्धात् क्षीराद्यदुदियाद्यृतम् । कल्कभागे तयोरेव त्रिवृच्छयामार्घसंयुते ॥ १२ ॥

क्षीरेणालोड्य संपकं पिवेत्तत्र विरेचनम् । दन्तीद्रवन्त्योः कल्पोऽयमजशृङ्गयजगन्धयोः ॥ १३ ॥

क्षीरिण्या नीलिकायाश्च तथैव च करञ्जयोः । मसूरविदलायाश्च प्रत्यक्षेष्यामत्यैव च ॥ १४ ॥

द्विचर्गाधींशकलकेन तद्रत् साध्यं वृतं पुनः । शङ्किनीसप्तलाधात्रीकपाये साधयेद्यृतम् ॥ १५ ॥

त्रिवृत्कल्पेन सर्पिश्च त्रयो लेहाश्च लोधवत् । सुराकम्पिल्लयोर्योगः कार्यो लोधवदेव च ॥ १६ ॥

Ghee extracted from the milk boiled with śāṅkhini and saptalā is cooked with the paste of the same drugs added with half parts of trivṛt and śyāmā. When prepared, it should be taken dissolved in milk which acts as purgative.

This process may be applied in preparing ghee with duals of danti-dravanti, ajaśringī-ajagandhā, kṣiriṇī-nilikā, both types of karañja, masuravidalā-pratyakparṇī in half parts.

Ghṛta may also be prepared with decoction of śāṅkhini, saptalā and āmalaki.

Ghṛta may also be prepared as with trivṛt.

Three types of linctus should be prepared as with tilvaka.

As in tilvaka, the preparations of surā (wine) and with kampillaka should be made. [12-16]

दन्तीद्रवन्त्योः कल्पेन सौवीरकतुषोदके । अजगन्धाजशृङ्गयोश्च तद्रत् स्यातां विरेचने ॥ १७ ॥

Sauviraka and tuṣodaka as said in context of danti and dravanti as well with ajagandhā and ajaśringī should be prepared with saptalā and śāṅkhini which act as purgative.

तत्र ऋोकौ—

कपाया दश षट् चैव षट् तेलेऽष्टौ च सर्विषि । पञ्च मध्ये त्रयो लेहा योगः कम्पिलुकं तथा ॥ १८ ॥
सप्तलाशङ्खिनीभ्यां ते चिंशादुका नवाधिकाः । योगाः सिद्धाः समस्ताभ्यामेकशोऽपि च ते हिताः ॥ १९ ॥

Now the summing up verses—

Sixteen preparations with decoctions, six in oil, eight in ghee, five in fermented liquors, three as iinctus and one with kampillaka—thus total thirty nine tested formulations of saptalā and śaṅkhinī have been said. They are useful in combination or separately. [18-19]

इत्यग्निवेशाकृते तत्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽग्राते दद्वलसंपूरिते कल्पस्थाने
सप्तलाशङ्खिनीकल्पे नामैकादशोऽयाः ॥ २१ ॥

Thus ends the eleventh chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of saptalā and śaṅkhinī in Kalpasthāna in the treatise composed by Agniveśa, redacted by Caraka and reconstructed by Dṛḍhabala as it was not available. (11)

द्वादशोऽध्यायः CHAPTER XII

अथातो दन्तीद्रवन्तोकल्पं व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of danti and dravanti. [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreyā. [2]

दन्त्युदुम्बरपर्णी स्यान्निकुम्भोऽथ मुकूलकः । द्रवन्ती नामतश्चित्रा न्यग्रोधी मूषिकाह्वया ॥ ३ ॥
(तथा मूषिकपर्णी चाप्युपचित्रा च शम्बरी । प्रत्यक्षेणी सुतश्रेणी दन्ती र(च)ण्डा च कीर्तिंता ॥)

Danti is known by synonyms udumbaraparṇī, nikumbha and mukūlaka and dravanti by those citrā, nyagrodhī and mūṣikāhvayā. [3]

तयोर्मूलानि संगृह्य स्थिराणि बहलानि च । हस्तिदन्तप्रकाराणि इयावताम्राणि त्रुञ्जिमान् ॥ ४ ॥

Roots of these (danti and dravanti) which are firm, mature, like elephant tusk and blackish coppery in colour should be collected. [4]

गिर्वलीमध्यलिमानि स्वेदयेनमृत्कुशान्तरे । शोषयेदातपेऽश्ववर्कौ हतो होषां विकासिताम् ॥ ५ ॥

Then they should be pasted with pippali (powder) and honey and heated on fire after being wrapped within earth and kuśa grass and also dried in the sun. Fire and sun destroy their depressant effect. [5]

तीक्ष्णोण्णान्याशुकारीण विकासीनि गुरुणि च । विलाययन्ति दोषौ द्वौ मारुतं कोपयन्ति च ॥ ६ ॥

They are sharp, hot, quick-acting, depressant and heavy. They dissolve the two dosas (pitta and kapha) but vitiate vāyu. [6]

दधितकसुरामण्डः पिण्डमक्षसमं तयोः । प्रियालकोलबदरपीलुसीधुभिरेव च ॥ ७ ॥
 पिवेदगुल्मोदरी दोषैरभिखिन्नश्च यो नरः । गोमृगाजरसैः पाण्डुः कृमिकोष्ठी भग्नदरी ॥ ८ ॥
 तयोः कल्कं कपायं च दशमूलरसायुते । कक्ष्यालज्जीविसर्पेषु दाहे च विपचेदघृतम् ॥ ९ ॥
 तैलं मेहे च गुल्मे च सोदावर्तं कफानिले । चतुःस्नेहं शङ्खच्छुकवातसङ्घानिलार्तिषु ॥ १० ॥
 रसे दन्त्यजश्वर्ग्योश्च गुडक्षोद्रघृतान्वितः । लेहः सिद्धो विरेकार्थं दाहसंतापमेहनुत् ॥ ११ ॥
 वाततर्पं ज्वरे पैत्ते स्यात् स पवाजगन्धया । दन्तीद्रवन्त्योर्मूलानि पचेदामलकीरसे ॥ १२ ॥
 त्रीस्तु तस्य कपायम्य भागौ द्वौ फाणितम्य च । तते सर्पिंषि तैले वा भर्जयेत्तत्र चावपेत् ॥ १३ ॥
 कल्कं दन्तीद्रवन्त्योश्च इयामादीनां च भागशः । तत्सिद्धं प्राशायेललेहं सुखं तेन विरिच्यते ॥ १४ ॥

Their paste in the dose of 10 gm. should be taken with curd, butter milk and concentrated wine as well as sīdhu made of priyāla, kola, bādara and pīlu by one suffering from gulma and udara and inflicted with dosas.

One suffering from anaemia, intestinal worms and fistula-in-ano should take it with meat soup of cow, deer and goat.

Gṝta cooked with their paste and decoction added with that of daśamūla should be used in kakṣyā, alaži, visarpa and burning sensation.

In the same way, oil should be cooked for prameha, gulma, udāvarta and (disorders of) kapha and vāta.

Mixture of four fats may also be cooked in the same way for the use in retention of faeces, semen and flatus and other vātika disorders.

Linctus prepared in the juice of danti and ajaśringī added with jaggery, honey and ghee acts as an effective purgative useful in burning sensation, fever and prameha.

For vātika thirst and paittika fever the above linctus should be prepared with ajagandhā (instead of ajaśringī).

The roots of danti and dravanti should be cooked in the juice of āmalaki. Three parts of this decoction and two parts of treacle should be fried in heated ghee or oil and added with the paste of danti and dravanti and the drugs of śyāmādi group in (equal) parts, this linctus when prepared should be administered. It acts as an easy purgative. [7-14]

रसे च दशमूलस्य तथा वैभीतके रसे । हरीतकीरसे चैव लेहानेवं पचेत् पृथक् ॥ १५ ॥
 तयोर्बिल्वसमं चूर्णं तद्रसेनेव भावितम् । अस्तुष्टे विशि वातोत्थे गुल्मे चाम्लयुतं शुभम् ॥ १६ ॥
 पाठयित्वेक्षुकाण्डं वा कलकेनालिप्य चान्तरा । स्वेदयित्वा ततः खादेत् सुखं तेन विरिच्यते ॥ १७ ॥
 मूलं दन्तीद्रवन्त्योश्च सह मुद्रैर्विपाचयेत् । लाववत्तरकायैश्च ते रसाः स्युविरेचने ॥ १८ ॥
 तयोर्वाऽपि कषायेण यवागूँ जाङ्गलं रसम् । मापयूषं च संस्कृत्य दद्यात्तैश्च विरिच्यते ॥ १९ ॥

In the same way, linctus should be prepared separately in decoction of daśamūla, bibhitaka and haritakī.

Their powder in the dose of 40 gm. impregnated with their own juice should be taken with sour liquid in retention of faeces and vātika gulma. Or one should cut the sugarcane stem longitudinally into two halves and apply on inner side with the paste of dantī and dravanti then again joining these halves together should heat and thereafter chew it. By this he is purged easily.

The root of dantī and dravanti should be boiled with green gram or lāva and vartikā (types of quail). These soup act as purgative.

Gruel, meat soup of wild animals and soup of black gram processed with their decoction should be administered for purgation. [15-19]

तत्कषायाद्यो भागा द्वौ सितायास्तथैव च । एको गोधूमचूर्णानां कार्या चोत्कारिका शुभा ॥२०॥
 मोदको वाऽस्य कल्पेन कार्यस्तच्च विरेचनम् । तयोश्चापि कषायेण मद्यान्यस्योपकल्पयेत् ॥ २१ ॥
 दन्तीकाथेन चालोड्य दन्तीतैलेन साधितान् । गुडलावणिकान् भक्ष्यान् विविधान् भक्षयेन्नरः ॥२२॥
 दन्तीं द्रवन्तीं मरिचं यवानीमुपकुञ्चिकाम् । नागरं हेमदुग्धां च चित्रकं चेति चूर्णितम् ॥ २३ ॥
 सप्ताहं भावयेन्मूत्रे गधां पाणितलं ततः । पिवेद्घृतेन चूर्णं तु विरिक्तश्चापि तर्पणम् ॥ २४ ॥
 सर्वरोगहरं मुख्यं सर्वेष्वृतुषु यौगिकम् । चूर्णं तदनपायित्वाद्वालवृद्धेषु पूजितम् ॥ २५ ॥
 दुर्भक्ताजीर्णपार्श्वार्तिंगुलमूलीहोदरेषु च । गण्डमालास्वाते च पाण्डुरोगे च शस्यते ॥ २६ ॥
 पलं चित्रकदन्त्योश्च द्वितीतक्याश्च विशतिः । त्रिवृत्पिपलिकर्बौं द्वौ गुडस्याष्टपलेन तत् ॥ २७ ॥
 विनीय मोदकान् कुर्यादशैकं भक्षयेत्ततः । उष्णामनु च पिवेच्चातु दशमेद्विं च ॥ २८ ॥
 पते निष्परिहाराः स्युः सर्वरोगनिर्बहृणाः । ग्रहणीपाण्डुरोगार्शःकण्डकोठनिलापदाः ॥ २९ ॥
 दन्तीद्विपलनिर्यूहो द्राक्षाधूपस्थसाधितः । विरेचनं पित्तकासे पाण्डुरोगे च शस्यते ॥ ३० ॥
 दन्तीकल्कं समगुडं शीतवारियुतं पिवेत् । विरेचनं मुख्यतमं कामलाहरमुत्तमम् ॥ ३१ ॥
 इयामादन्तीरसे गौडः पिण्डलीफलचित्रकैः । लिसेऽपिष्ठोऽनिलश्लेषमूलीहपाण्डुदरापहः ॥ ३२ ॥
 तथा दन्तीद्रवन्त्योश्च कषाये साजगन्धयोः । गौडः कार्योऽजश्वङ्गया वा स वै सुखविरेचनः ॥ ३३ ॥
 तच्छूर्णकायमाषाम्बुकिण्वतोयसमुद्भवा । मदिरा कफगुल्माल्पवद्विपाश्वर्कटिग्रहे ॥ ३४ ॥
 अजगन्धाकषायेण सौबीरकतुषोदके । सुराकम्पिलके योगौ लोधवच्च तयोः स्मृतौ ॥ ३५ ॥

Decoction of dantī and dravanti three parts, sugar two parts and wheat-flour one part—this should be made into utkārikā.

Or in the same way sweet balls may be made which act as purgative. ५७३
Alcoholic beverages may also be prepared with their decoction.

One should prepare various types of edibles containing jaggery and salt by dissolving in decoction of danti and cooked in danti oil.

Danti, dravanti, marica, yavani, upakuñcikā, sunthi and swarṇakṣiri—these powdered together and impregnated with cow's urine for a week should be taken in the dose of 10 gm. with ghee. After purgation saturating drink should be taken. This formulation of powder is a panacea and applicable in all seasons and is particularly recommended for children and old people because of being free from complications and also in dyspepsia, indigestion, chest pain, gulma, splenomegaly, other abdominal disorders, cervical adenitis, raktavāta and anaemia.

Citraka and danti each 40 gms., haritaki 800 gm., trivṛt 20 gm., pippali 20 gm. and jaggery 320 gm., all mixed together should be made into ten sweet balls. One such should be taken with hot water on every ten days. They do not require any restriction (on diet etc.) and alleviate all disorders particularly disorders of grahaṇi, anaemia, piles, itching, urticaria and vāta.

Decoction of danti 80 gm. prepared with drākṣā 320 gm. is a useful purgative in paittika cough and anaemia.

Paste of danti with equal quantity of jaggery should be taken with cold water. This is an important and excellent purgative for jaundice.

Ariṣṭa prepared with jaggery in decoction of śyāmā and danti kept in a vessel, pasted inside with pippali and citraka alleviates (disorders of) vāta and kapha, splenomegaly, anaemia and udararoga.

Similarly, other above type (gauda) of ariṣṭa may be prepared in decoction of danti and dravanti added with ajagandhā or ajaśringī. This acts as simple purgative.

Madirā (wine) prepared of the powder and decoction of danti and dravanti, soup of black gram as yeast and water is useful in kapha, gulma, mildness of fire and stiffness of sides and waist.

Sauvīraka and tuṣodaka should be prepared of danti and dravanti with decoction of ajagandhā.

Their formulations in surā and kampillaka are the same as of lodhra.
(Ka. 9). [20-35]

तत्र श्लोकाः—

दध्यादिषु त्रयः पञ्च प्रियालार्येन्द्रयो रसे । ज्ञेदेषु वै त्रयो लेण्डाः पटू चूर्णं त्वेक एव च ॥ ३६ ॥

इक्षावेकस्तथा मुद्रमांसानां च रसाख्यः । यवागवादौ त्रयश्चैक उक्त उत्कारिकाविधौ ॥ ३७ ॥
पक्ष मोदके मद्ये चैकस्तत्काथतैलके । चूर्णमेकं पुनश्चैको मोदकः पञ्च चासवे ॥ ३८ ॥
पकः सौवीरकेऽथैको योगः स्यात् तुषोदके । एका सुरैकः कम्पिष्ठे तथा पञ्च घृते स्मृताः ॥ ३९ ॥
दन्तीद्रवन्तीकल्पेऽस्मिन् प्रोक्ताः पौडशकाख्यः । नानाविधानां योगानां भक्तिदोषामयान्प्रति ॥ ४० ॥

Now the summing up verses—

Three preparations in curd etc., five with priyāla etc., three with meat soup, three in uncting substances, six types of linctus, one powder, one in sugar cane, three in soups of green gram and meat, three in gruel etc., one in utkārikā, one in sweet ball, one in madya (wine), one in oil with their decoction, one powder, one another sweet ball, five āsavas, one each in sauvīraka, tuṣodaka, surā and kampillaka and five in ghee—thus total forty eight formulations in various forms have been said with due consideration to inclination (of the patient), doṣa and disease in this chapter on pharmaceutical preparation of dantī and dravanti. [36-40]

त्रिशतं पञ्च पञ्चाशायोगानां वसने स्मृतम् । द्वे शते नवकाः पञ्च योगानां तु विरेचने ॥ ४१ ॥
ऊर्ध्वानुलोमभागानामित्युक्तानि शतानि पट् । प्राधान्यतः समाश्रित्य द्रव्याणि दश पञ्च च ॥ ४२ ॥

For emesis three hundred and fifty five and for purgation two hundred and forty five, thus six hundred formulations of emetics and purgatives have been said mainly with regard to fifteen drugs. [41-42]

भवन्ति चात्र—

यद्धि येन प्रधानैन द्रव्यं समुपसृज्यते । तत्संज्ञकः स योगो वै भवतीति विनिश्चयः ॥ ४३ ॥
फलादीनां प्रधानानां गुणभूताः सुरादयः । ते हि तान्यनुवर्तन्ते मनुजेन्द्रमिवेतरे ॥ ४४ ॥

Here are the verses—

When a drug is combined with a main drug, the formulation is named after the latter one. This is the normal pattern. In such formulations, madanaphala etc. are main and surā etc. as subsidiary ones. The latter follow the former as the people follow the king. [43-44]

विरुद्धवीर्यमध्येषां प्रधानानामवाधकम् । अधिकं तुल्यवीर्यं हि कियासामर्थ्यमिष्यते ॥ ४५ ॥

Even if the subsidiary drug possesses contrary potency, it does not create any obstacle in the activity of the main drug. On the other hand, if the former is similar in potency, the effectiveness of latter is enhanced. [45]

इष्टवर्णरसस्पर्शगन्धार्थं प्रति चामयम् । अतो विरुद्धवीर्याणां प्रयोग इति निश्चितम् ॥ ४६ ॥

In every disorder, because of consideration of (providing) the agreeable colour, taste, touch and smell the use of drugs contrary in potency is almost certain. [46]

भूयश्चैपां वलायानं कार्यं स्वरसभावनैः । सुभावितं हृत्पमपि द्रव्यं स्याद्बहुकमोक्त् ॥ ४७ ॥
स्वरसैस्तुल्यवीर्यं वा तस्माद्रव्याणि भावयेत् ।

The main drugs should be further potentiated by impregnating them with their own juice because even a small drug, if impregnated well, exerts multiple actions. Hence one should impregnate the drugs with their own juice or the juice of the drugs similar in potency. [47]

अल्पस्थापि महार्थत्वं प्रभूतस्थाल्पकर्मताम् ॥ ४८ ॥
कुर्यान् संयोगविश्लेषकालसंस्कारयुक्तिभिः ।

One should modify the potency of drugs from lower to higher side and vice versa, by combination, elimination, timing, processing and method of administration. [48]

प्रदेशमात्रमेतावद्रष्टव्यमिह षट्शतम् ॥ ४९ ॥
स्वुच्छद्यैवं सहस्राणि कोटीर्वाऽपि प्रकल्पयेत् । वहुद्रव्यविकल्पत्वाद्योगसंख्या न विद्यते ॥ ५० ॥

The six hundred formulations described here should be taken only as for guidance. One may, however, make thousands or crores of such formulations by his own intellect. There is no limit to the number of formulations because of abundance of drugs and their variations. [49-50]

तीक्ष्णमध्यमुदूनां तु तेषां शृणुत लक्षणम् । सुखं क्षिप्रं महावेगमसकं यन् प्रवर्तते ॥ ५१ ॥
नातिरात्रानिकरं पायौ हृदये न च रुक्फरम् । अन्तराशयमक्षिणवन् कृत्स्नं दोषं निरम्यति ॥ ५२ ॥
विरेचनं निरुद्धो वा तत्तीक्ष्णमिति निर्दिशेत् ।

Now listen about the features of drastic, medium and mild evacuative measures. That purgative or non-unctuous enema is said as drastic which acts easily, quickly, with great impulse and unimpeded. It eliminates the entire impurity without producing excessive malaise, pain in anus and heart and damage to the intestinal tract. [51-52]

जलाग्निकीटैरस्पृष्टं देशकालगुणान्वितम् ॥ ५३ ॥
ईषन्मात्राधिकैर्युक्तं तुल्यवीर्येः सुभावितम् । ओहस्वेदोपपत्त्वस्य तीक्ष्णत्वं याति भेषजम् ॥ ५४ ॥
किञ्चिदेभिर्गुणैर्हीनं पूर्वोक्तैर्मात्रया तथा । छिग्धस्विन्नस्य वा सम्यड्डाध्यं भवति भेषजम् ॥ ५५ ॥
मन्दवीर्यं विरुक्षस्य हीनमात्रं तु भेषजम् । अतुल्यवीर्येः संयुक्तं मृदु म्यान्मन्दवंगवत् ॥ ५६ ॥

The drug attains drasticity if it is uncontaminated with water, fire and organisms, is endowed with properties on account of proper place and time, administered in somewhat higher dose and impregnated with (the juice of) drugs similar in potency and the patient is properly uncted and fomented.

The drug exerts medium action if it is somewhat devoid of the above qualities and also in lower dose and the patient is properly uncted and fomented.

The drug acts mildly and with feeble impulse if it is of low potency, in lower dose and combined with drugs dissimilar in potency and the patient is excessively rough. [53-56]

अकृत्कादोषहरणादशुद्धी ते बलीयसाम् । मध्यावरवलानं तु प्रयोज्ये सिद्धिमिच्छता ॥ ५७ ॥

Medium and mild drugs are defective for strong persons as they do not eliminate the entire impurity. However, they are to be used in cases of patients having medium and inferior strength with a view to achieving success. [57]

तीक्ष्णो मध्यो मृदुवर्याधिः सर्वमध्याल्पलक्षणः । तीक्ष्णादीनि बलारेक्षी भेषजान्येषु योजयेत् ॥ ५८ ॥

The disease is also (grouped as) severe, medium and mild when it has all, medium and a few symptoms respectively. The physician considering the severity should administer drastic, medium and mild drugs respectively in these conditions. [58]

देयं त्वनिर्हते पूर्वं पीते पश्चात् पुनः पुनः । भेषजं वमनार्थीयं प्राय आपित्तदर्शनात् ॥ ५९ ॥

If the impurity is not eliminated by the emetic drug administered earlier, it should be given again and again till bile is observed (in the vomit). [59]

बलत्रैविध्यमालक्ष्य दोषाणामातुरस्य च । पुनः प्रदद्याद्देषज्यं सर्वशो वा विवर्जयेत् ॥ ६० ॥

One should administer the drug again or avoid totally after assessing the three types of strength of dosa (morbidity) and the diseased. [60]

निर्हते वाऽपि जीर्णं वा दोषनिर्हरणे तु यः । भेषजेऽन्यत्रयुक्तिं प्रार्थयन्सिद्धिमुक्तमाम् ॥ ६१ ॥

If the emetic drug after being administered comes out or is digested (without eliminating the impurity), another drug should be administered to achieve good result. [61]

अपकं वमनं दोषं पच्यमानं विरेचनम् । निर्हरेद्वमनस्यातः पाकं न प्रतिपालयेत् ॥ ६२ ॥

The emetic drug eliminates impurity while undigested and the purgative one does this while being digested. Hence one should not wait for the digestion of emetics. [62]

पीते प्रस्त्रं सने दोषात् निर्हत्य जरां गते । वसिते चौषधे धीरः पाययेदौषधं पुनः ॥ ६३ ॥

If a purgative drug, after being taken gets digested without eliminating the impurity or is vomited, the physician should administer the drug again. [63]

दीपाग्निं वहुदोषं तु दृढमनेहगुणं नरम् । दुःशुद्धं तदहर्षुकं श्वोभूते पाययेत् पुनः ॥ ६४ ॥

दुर्बलो वहुदोषश्च दोषपाकेन यो नरः । विरिच्यते सरैर्मौज्यैर्मूयस्तमनुसारयेत् ॥ ६५ ॥

If the patient is not evacuated properly and has good digestive power, plentiful impurity and firm qualities of unction he should be given diet on the same day and the drug on the next day.

If the patient is debilitated and has plentiful impurity and has purgation due to maturation of the impurity, he should be given laxative edibles to promote the purging. [64-65]

वमनैश्च विरेकैश्च विशुद्धस्याप्तमाणतः । भोजनान्तरपानाभ्यां दोषशेषं शमं नयेत् ॥ ६६ ॥

If one is not fully evacuated by emesis and purgation, his remnant impurity should be pacified by administering proper diet and decoction. [66]

दुर्बलं शोधितं पूर्वमल्पदोषं च मानवम् । अपरिज्ञातकोष्ठं च पाययेतौपचं सृदु ॥ ६७ ॥

One should administer mild drug to the patient who is weak, evacuated earlier, has little impurity and is unknown about the nature of bowels. [67]

थ्रेयो मृद्दुसकृत्पीतमल्पवादं निरत्ययम् । न चातिरीक्षणं यत् क्षिप्रं जनयेत्प्राणसंशयम् ॥ ६८ ॥

It is always safer to take mild drug repeatedly which has little trouble and is free from complications rather than the over-drastic drugs which create quickly the apprehension of death. [68]

दुर्बलोऽपि महादोषो विरेच्यो बहुशोऽल्पशः । सृदुभिर्भेषजैर्दोषा हन्युर्होनमनिर्हताः ॥ ६९ ॥

The patient having plentiful impurity even if debilitated should be purged frequently but mildly with mild drugs because the non-eliminated impurity may cause his death. [69]

यस्योधर्वं कफसंस्थृष्टं पीतं यात्यानुलोभिकम् । वमितं कवलैः शुद्धं लहितं पाययेत्तु तम् ॥ ७० ॥

विवर्जेऽल्पे चिरादोषे स्नवत्युष्णं पिवेज्जलम् । तेनाधमानं तृप्ता च्छर्दिर्विवन्धश्चैव शास्यति ॥ ७१ ॥

भेषजं दोषरुद्धं चेन्नोधर्वं नाधः प्रवर्तते । सोद्गारं च सशूलं च स्वेदं तत्रावचारयेत् ॥ ७२ ॥

If the purgative drug after being taken goes upwards having been associated with kapha, the patient should be vomited, cleansed with gargles, lightened and then again given the drug.

In case there is constipation and the impurity is discharged in little quantity and with delay, the patient should drink hot water. By this tympanitis, thirst, vomiting and constipation are pacified.

If the drug obstructed by the impurity moves neither upwards nor downwards and produces belching and pain, fomentation should be applied. [70-72]

सुविरिक्ते तु सोद्गारमाश्वेषौपघमुल्लिखेत् । अतिप्रवर्तनं जीर्णं सुरीतैः स्तम्भयेद्द्विषक् ॥ ७३ ॥

If the patient is purged well but has eructations, the drug should be vomited quickly. In case, there is excessive elimination even after the drug is digested, it should be checked with quite cold measures. [73]

कदाचिच्छूलैष्मणा रुद्धं तिष्ठत्युरसि भेषजम् । शीणे श्वेष्मणि सायादे रात्रौ वा तप्रवर्तने ॥ ७४ ॥

Sometimes the drug obstructed by kapha stays in the chest which moves down in evening or night when kapha is diminished. [74]

रुक्षनाहारयोर्जीर्णे विष्टम्योधर्वं गतेऽपि वा । वायुना भेषजे त्वन्यत् सख्तेहलवर्णं पिवेत् ॥ ७५ ॥

In rough or fasted patient if the drug after digestion produces distension and goes upwards with vāyu, another drug may be taken mixed with uncting substance and salt. [75]

तुष्मोहन्त्रममूर्च्छायाः स्युथेजीर्यति भेषजे । पित्तग्नं स्वादु शीतं च भेषजं तत्र शस्यते ॥ ७६ ॥

In case there appear thirst, mental confusion, giddiness and fainting during digestion of the drug, pitta-alleviating, sweet and cold measures are recommended. [76]

लालाहलासविष्टम्भलोमहर्षाः कफावृते । भेषजं तत्र तीक्ष्णोष्णं कट्वादि कफनुद्धितम् ॥ ७७ ॥

In case of covering due to kapha where there are salivation, nausea, distension, horripilation, sharp, hot, kaṭu and other kapha-alleviating measures are beneficial. [77]

सुनिर्गधं क्रूरकोष्ठं च लङ्घयेदविरेचितम् । तेनास्य स्नेहजः स्नेह्या सङ्कृश्चौपशास्यति ॥ ७८ ॥

If the patient having been uncted well and with hard bowels is not purged well, he should be lightened. By this his natural kapha and obstruction are removed. [78]

रक्ष-बह्निल-कूरकोष्ठ-व्यायामशालिनम् । दीपाग्नीनां च भैषज्यमविरिच्यैव जीर्यति ॥ ७९ ॥

तेभ्यो वस्ति पुरा दर्वा पश्चाहयाद्विरेचनम् । वस्तिप्रवर्तितं दोषं हरेच्छीघ्रं विरेचनम् ॥ ८० ॥

In case of rough, one having predominance of vāyu, hardness of bowels accustomed to physical exercise and with stimulated digestive fire, the drug gets digested without exerting the purgative effect. Hence in such cases, at first enema should be given followed by purgative. Thus purgative quickly eliminates the impurity impelled by the enema. [79-80]

रक्षाशनाः कर्मनित्या ये नरा दीपावकाः । तेषां दोषाः क्षयं यान्ति कर्मवातातपाग्निभिः ॥ ८१ ॥

विरुद्धाः यशनाजीर्णदोषानपि सहन्ति ते । स्नेहास्ते मारुताद्रक्ष्या नाव्याधौ तान् विशोधयेत् ॥ ८२ ॥

In persons having rough diet, habitual exercise, stimulated digestive fire, the impurities get diminished by physical exercise and exposure to wind, sun and fire and they also tolerate untoward effects of incompatible food and intake of meal when the previous meal is not digested or during indigestion. These persons should be protected from vāyu with unction and should not be evacuated except in illness. [81-82]

नातिस्त्रिग्धशरीराय दद्यात् स्नेहविरेचनम् । स्नेहोत्कृष्टशरीराय रक्षं दद्याद्विरेचनम् ॥ ८२ ॥

पवं ज्ञात्वा विधि धीरो देशकालप्रमाणवित् । विरेचनं विरेच्येभ्यः प्रयच्छन्नापराध्यति ॥ ८४ ॥

विभ्रंशो विषवद्यस्य सम्यग्योगो यथाऽमृतम् । कालेज्वर्ष्यं पेयं च तस्माद्यत्तात् प्रयोजयेत् ॥ ८५ ॥

The person having not been uncted profusely should be given unctuous purgative. (On the contrary) if he is uncted excessively, he should be given rough purgative.

Thus the wise physician conversant with place, time and measures administering the evacuative drug to the proper subject according to method does not fail.

That which applied wrongly acts as poison while rightly as nectar and is to be taken essentially in (prescribed) times should be administered cautiously. [83-85]

द्रव्यप्रमाणं तु यदुक्तमस्मिन्मध्येषु तत् कोष्ठवयोबलेषु ।
तन्मूलमालम्ब्य भवेद्विकर्त्त्वं तेषां विकल्प्योऽभ्यधिकोनभावः ॥ ८६ ॥

Whatever dose of drugs is mentioned in this context relates to average state of bowels, age and strength. The variations may be done taking this as base line with plus and minus in individual cases. [86]

षड् ध्वंश्यस्तु मरीचिः स्यात् षण्मरीच्यस्तु सर्वपः । अग्नौ ते सर्वपा रक्तस्तण्डुलश्चापि तद्ध्वयम् ॥८७॥
धान्यमाषो भवेत्ताभ्यां धान्यमाषद्वयं यवः । अण्डिका ते तु चत्वारस्ताश्वतस्तु माषकः ॥ ८८ ॥
हेम च धान्यकश्चोत्तो भवेत्त्वाणस्तु ते त्रयः । शाणौ द्वौ द्रव्याणां विद्यात् कोलं बदरमेव च ॥ ८९ ॥
विद्याद्द्वौ द्रव्याणां कर्ष सुवर्णं चाक्षमेव च । विडालपदकं चैव पिचुं पाणितलं तथा ॥ ९० ॥
तिन्दुकं च विजानीयात् कवलग्रहमेव च । द्वे सुवर्णं पलायं स्याच्छुक्रिरघुमिका तथा ॥ ९१ ॥
द्वे पलायं पलं मुष्टिः प्रकुञ्चोऽथ चतुर्थिका । विल्वं षोडशिका चाम्रं द्वे पले प्रसूतं विदुः ॥ ९२ ॥
अष्टमानं तु विज्ञेयं प्रसूतौ द्वौ तु मानिका । चतुर्गुणपलं विद्यादज्ञालि कुडवं तथा ॥ ९३ ॥
चत्वारः कुडवाः प्रस्थश्चतुःप्रस्थमथाढकम् । पात्रं तदेव विज्ञेयं कंसः प्रस्थाष्टकं तथा ॥ ९४ ॥
कंसश्चतुर्गुणो द्रोणश्चार्मणं नल्वणं च तत् । स एव कलशः ख्यातो घटमुन्मानमेव च ॥ ९५ ॥
द्रोणस्तु द्विगुणः शूर्पां विज्ञेयः कुम्भ एव च । गोणां शूर्पद्वयं विद्यात् खारीं भारं तथैव च ॥ ९६ ॥
द्वात्रिंशतं विजानीयाद्वाहं शूर्पाणि बुद्धिमान् । तुलां शतपलं विद्यात् परिमाणविशारदः ॥ ९७ ॥
शुष्कद्रव्येष्विदं मानमेवमादि प्रकीर्तिम् ।

The units of weight are as follows :—

6 dhvamśi = 1 marīci

6 marīci = 1 sarṣapa

8 sarṣapa = 1 rakta sarṣapa

2 rakta sarṣapa = 1 taṇḍula

2 taṇḍula = 1 yava

4 yava = 1 aṇḍikā

4 aṇḍikā = 1 māṣaka (hema, dhānyaka)

3 māṣaka = 1 śāṇa

2 śāṇa = 1 draṅkṣaṇa (kola, badara)

2 draṅkṣaṇa = 1 karṣa (suvarṇa, aksa, bidālapadaka, picu, pānitala, kavala-graha)

2 karṣa = 1 palārdha (śukti, aṣṭamikā)

2 palārdha = 1 pala (muṣṭi, prakuñca, caturthikā, hilva, ūdaśikā, āmra)

2 pala = prasṛta (aṣṭamāna)

2 prasṛta = kuḍava (caturguṇa pala, añjali, mānikā)

4 kudava = 1 prastha

4 prastha = 1 āḍhaka (pātra, kamṣa, prasthāṣṭaka)

4 āḍhaka = 1 droṇa (armaṇa, nalvaṇa, kalaśa, ghaṭa, unmāna)

2 droṇa = 1 śūrpa (kumbha)

2 śūrpa = 1 goṇi (khāri, bhāra)

32 śūrpa = 1 vāha

100 pala = 1 tulā

This weight is prescribed in relation to dry substances [87-97]

द्विगुणं तद्द्रवेष्विष्टं तथा सद्योदधृतेषु च ॥ ९८ ॥

यद्धि मानं तुला प्रोक्ता पलं वा तत् प्रयोजयेत् । अनुके परिमाणे तु तुल्यं मानं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ ९९ ॥

This is doubled in case of liquids as well as those collected afresh. This is to be applied in case of weighable things. If the wieght is not mentioned, equal weight should be taken. [98-99]

द्रवकार्येऽपि चानुके सर्वत्र सलिलं स्मृतम् । यतश्च पादनिर्देशश्चतुर्भागस्ततश्च सः ॥ १०० ॥

If there is no specific mention of liquid medium, water should be taken in all cases. If there is mention of 'pāda' one-fourth should be taken. [100]

जलस्नेहौषधानां तु प्रमाणं यत्र नेरितम् । तत्र स्यादौषधात् स्नेहः स्नेहात्तोयं चतुर्गुणम् ॥ १०१ ॥

In case where proportion of water, uncting substance and drugs is not mentioned, uncting substance should be taken four times of drugs and water four times of the uncting substance. [101]

स्नेहपाकखिधा ब्रेयो मृदुर्मध्यः खरस्तथा । तुल्ये कल्केन निर्यासे भेषजानां मृदुः स्मृतः ॥ १०२ ॥

संयाव इव निर्यासे मध्यो दवां विमुच्छति । शीर्यमाणे तु निर्यासे वर्तमाने खरस्तथा ॥ १०३ ॥

The cooking of uncting is of three degrees—mild, medium and charred. When the final product is similar to the paste of drugs it is known as mild cooking. In medium cooking, the final product is like saṃyāva and does not adhere to laddle. When final product disintegrates during wicking it is known as charred cooking. [102-103]

त्रोऽभ्यङ्गे स्मृतः पाको, मृदुर्नस्तःक्रियासु च । मध्यपाकं तु पानार्थं वस्तौ च विनियोजयेत् ॥ १०४ ॥

The charred cooking is useful for massage the mild one for snuffing and medium one for intake and enema. [104]

मानं च द्विविधं प्राहुः कालिङ्गं मागधं तथा । कालिङ्गान्मागधं श्रेष्ठमेवं मानविदो विदुः ॥ १०५ ॥

Unit of weights is of two types—kāliṅga and māgadha. The latter one is superior to the former one—thus say the experts of weight. [105]

तत्र श्लोकौ—

कल्पार्थः शोधनं संज्ञा पृथग्भेतुः प्रवर्तनै । देशादीनां फलादीनां गुणा योगशतानि षट् ॥ १०६ ॥
विकल्पहेतुर्नामानि तीक्ष्णमध्यालपलक्षणम् । विधिश्चावस्थिको मानं स्नेहपाकश्च दर्शितः ॥ १०७ ॥

Now the summing up verses—

Connotation of 'kalpa' derivation of śodhana, mechanism of evacuation, qualities of place etc. and madanaphala etc., six hundred evacuative formulations, reasons of variations, synonyms, features of drastic, medium and mild, symptomatic management, weights and cooking of uncting substance all this is said. [106-107]

इत्यग्निवेशकृते तन्त्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽप्राते दृढबलसंपूरिते कल्पस्थाने
दन्तीद्रवन्तीकल्पो नाम द्रादशोऽध्यायः ॥ १२ ॥

Thus ends the twelfth chapter on pharmaceutical preparations of danti and dravanti in kalpasthāna in the treatise composed by Agniveśa,
redacted by Caraka and reconstructed by Dṛḍhabala as
it was not available. (12)

सप्तमं कल्पस्थानं समाप्तम् ।

Here ends the seventh section of kalpa (pharmaceuticals).

and I am afraid you will always find it difficult to bring
yourself to write to me. I have written to you before

but

you will not care to receive my letter.

I have written to you

again

CARAKA-SAMHITĀ

8. SIDDHISTHĀNAM

(SECTION ON SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT)

ЛІЧИМЪ СЪДЪЯВО

МАЙАНГІНДІЙ-Д

САЛАМАЛЫК АЛМАССЫР - СОЛТЫР

सिद्धिरूपानम्

प्रथमोऽध्यायः

CHAPTER I

अथातः कल्पनासिद्धि व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on successful preparation. [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreya. [2]

का कल्पना पञ्चसु कर्मसूक्ता, क्रमश्च कः, किं च कृताकृतेषु ।
लिङ्गं तथैवातिकृतेषु, संख्या का, किंगुणः, केषु च कथं वस्ति ॥ ३ ॥
किं वर्जनीयं प्रतिकर्मकाले, कृते कियान् वा परिहारकालः ।
प्रणीयमानश्च न याति केन, केनैति शीघ्रः, सुचिराच्च वस्ति ॥ ४ ॥
साध्या गदा: स्वैः शमनैश्च केचित् कस्मात् प्रयुक्तैर्न शमं वजन्ति ।
प्रचोदितः शिव्यवरेण सम्यगित्यग्निवेशेन भिषम्बरिष्टः ॥ ५ ॥
पुनर्वसुस्तन्त्रविदाह तस्मै सर्वप्रजानां हितकाम्ययंदम् ।

What is the (method of) preparation in five evacuative measures ? What are the symptoms in (case of) well-administered and over-administered measures ? What is the number ? What are the units ? What type of enema is administered and in what disorders ? What is to be avoided during treatment ? What is the period of convalescence ? Why does enema administered not come out ? Why does it come out shortly ? or after a long time ? Why do the curable diseases not get pacified even after their respective treatment is applied ? Thus interrogated by Agniveśa, the best of the disciples, Punarvasu, the seniormost among the physicians and knower of scriptures, said to him as follows for the well-being of the people. [3-5]

ज्यहावरं सप्तदिनं परं तु स्त्रिग्नो नरः स्वेदयितव्य उक्तः ॥ ६ ॥

नातः परं लोहनमादिशन्ति सात्मयीभवेत् सप्तदिनात् परं तु ।

Before formulation the patient should be uncted minimum for three days and maximum for seven days. Thereafter unction is not desirable because after a week the patient gets suited to it. [6]

स्नेहोऽनिलं हन्ति सृदूकरोति देहं मलानां विनिहन्ति सङ्गम् ॥ ७ ॥

Unction destroys vāta, softens body and removes retention of excrements. [7]

स्निग्धस्य सूक्ष्मेन्वयनेषु लीनं स्वेदस्तु दोषं नयति द्रवत्वा ।

Fomentation (applied) to the uncted person liquifies the impurity hidden in minute channels.

ग्राम्याद्वानूपरसैः समापैहृत्केशानीयः पयसा च वम्यः ॥ ८ ॥
रसेस्तथा जाङ्गलज्जैः सयूपैः स्निग्धः कफावृद्धिकरैर्विरेच्यः ।

The person to be vomited should be excited (with regard to impurity) with the meat soup of domestic, aquatic and marshy animals, black gram as well as milk. Likewise, that to be purged should be excited after he is uncted with meat soup of wild animals and vegetable soup which do not aggravate kapha. [8]

श्लेष्मोत्तरश्वर्दयति द्युदुःखं विरिच्यते मन्दकफस्तु सम्यक् ॥ ९ ॥

अथः कफेऽल्पं वमनं विगच्छेत् द्विरेचनं वृद्धकफे तथोधर्वम् ।

Because one predominant in kapha vomits easily and that deficient in the same is purged properly. If kapha is deficient, emetic drug goes downwards and if it is aggravated, the purgative drug goes upwards. [9]

स्निग्धाय देयं वमनं यथोक्तं वान्तस्य पंयादिरनुक्रमश्च ॥ १० ॥

स्निग्धस्य सुन्त्विक्रतनोर्यथावाद्रेचनं योग्यतमं प्रयोज्यम् ।

Emesis as said earlier should be administered to the uncted (patient) and after vomiting dietitic regimen—liquid gruel etc. should be followed. Likewise, proper purgation should be administered to the patient uncted and fomented properly. [10]

येयां विलंपीमकृतं कृतं च यूपं रसं त्रिविरथैकशश्च ॥ ११ ॥

क्रमण संवेत विशुद्धकायः प्रधानमभ्यावरशुद्धिशुद्धः ।

After evacuation, the patient should take liquid gruel, rice paste, processed or unprocessed vegetarian soup and meat in three, two or one meal time according to the evacuation being of superior, medium and inferior degree respectively. [11]

यथाऽणुरग्निस्तृणगोमयाद्यः संधुक्ष्यमणो भवति क्रमण ॥ १२ ॥

महान् स्थिरः सर्वपचस्तथैव शुद्धस्य पंयादिभिरन्तरग्निः ।

As little (external) fire kindled gradually with grasses, cowdung etc. becomes great, stable and all-digesting, the internal fire of the evacuated one does like that with liquid gruel etc. [12]

जघन्यमध्यप्रवरं तु वेगाश्वार इष्टा वमने पड़ष्टौ ॥ १३ ॥

दशैव ते द्वित्रिगुणा विरके प्रस्थस्तथा द्वित्रिचतुर्गुणश्च ।

पित्तान्तमिष्टं वमनं विरकादीर्थं कफान्तं च विरेकमाहः ॥ १४ ॥

द्वित्रान् सविट्कानपनीय वेगान्मेयं विरेके वमने तु पीतम् ।

In emesis, the result is assessed as inferior, medium and superior if the number of impulses is four, six and eight respectively. In purgation, this number is ten, twenty and thirty and also the quantity of excrement as two, three and four prasthas respectively. Emesis should end with (expulsion of) pitta and the quantity of the vomit should be half of that of excrement in purgation. Purgation should end with expulsion of kapha (mucus).

The quantity in purgation should be taken into account after two or three impulses with faeces are passed out and that in emesis after expulsion of the ingested drug. [13-14]

क्रमात् कफः पित्तमथानिलश्च यस्यैति सम्यग्वमितः स इष्टः ॥ १५ ॥
हृत्पाश्वर्षमूर्वेन्द्रियमागर्घुद्धौ तथा लघुत्वेऽपि च लक्ष्यमाणे ।

He is regarded as vomited properly whose kapha, pitta and vāta are expelled in this order and also when heart, sides, head, senses and channels are cleansed and lightness is observed. [15]

दुश्छर्दिते स्फोटककोठकण्डूहत्खाविशुद्धिर्गुरुरुक्तता च ॥ १६ ॥

In ill-vomited, eruptions, urticarial rashes, itching, uncleansing of passage and heaviness in body are observed. [16]

तृष्णोदमूर्च्छानिलकोपनिद्रावलादिहानिर्वमनेऽति च स्यात् ।

In case of excessive vomiting, there are thirst, mental confusion, fainting, vitiation of vāta, loss of sleep, strength etc.

स्रोतोविशुद्धीन्द्रियसंप्रसादौ लघुत्वमूर्जौऽग्निरनामयत्वम् ॥ १७ ॥
प्राप्तिश्च विट्पित्तकफानिलानां सम्यग्विरक्तस्य भवेत् क्रमेण ।

In the person purged well, cleansing of channels, clarity of senses, lightness, energy, proper digestive fire, freedom from disorders are observed as well as expulsion of faeces, pitta, kapha and vāta in this order. [17]

स्याच्छ्लेष्मपित्तानिलसंग्रकोपः सादस्तथाऽम्लेरुक्तता प्रतिश्या ॥ १८ ॥
तन्द्रा तथा च्छर्दिररोचकश्च वातानुलोम्यं न च दुर्विरिक्ते ।

If he is ill-purged, there are vitiation of kapha, pitta and vāyu, depression of digestive fire, heaviness, coryza, drowsiness, vomiting, anorexia and non-carmination of wind. [18]

कफात्मपित्तक्षयजानिलोत्थाः सुभ्यङ्गमदक्षमवेपनाद्याः ॥ १९ ॥
निद्रावलामावतमःप्रवेशाः सोन्मादहिकाश्च विरेचितेऽति ।

In case of excessive purgation, disorders due to vāta caused by diminution of kapha, rakta and pitta such as numbness, body-ache, exhaustion, trembling etc., sleeplessness, debility, unconsciousness, insanity and hiccup arise. [19]

संस्थुष्टभक्तं नवमेऽहि सर्पिस्तं पाययेताप्यनुवासयेद्वा ॥ २० ॥

तैलाक्तग्रात्राय ततो निरुहं दद्यात्यहान्नातिबुभुक्षिताय ।

प्रत्यागते धन्वरसेन भोज्यः समीक्ष्य वा दोषबलं यथार्हम् ॥ २१ ॥

नरस्तो निश्चयनुवासनाहौं नात्याशितः स्यादनुवासनीयः ।

The patient having been given diet should be advised to take ghee or unctuous enema. Then he should be massaged with oil and subjected to non-unctuous enema while not very hungry after three days. When it comes out he should be given diet with meat soup of wild animals or according to the severity of dosas.

Thereafter the patient who is fit and has not over-eaten should be given unctuous enema in the night. [20-21]

शीते वसन्ते च दिवाऽनुवास्यो रात्रौ शरहीष्मघनागमेषु ॥ २२ ॥

तानेव दोषान् परिक्षता ये स्नेहस्य पाने परिकीर्तिः प्राक् ।

Non-unctuous enema should be administered during day in winter and spring seasons while during night in autumn, summer and rainy seasons taking precaution against the defects said earlier under intake of uncting substance. (Su. 13) [22]

प्रत्यागते चाप्यनुवासनीये दिवा प्रदेयं व्युषिताय भोज्यम् ॥ २३ ॥

सायं च भोज्यं परतो द्रथहे वा अय्हेऽनुवास्योऽहनि पञ्चमे वा ।

द्रथहे अय्हे वाऽप्यथ पञ्चमे वा दद्यान्निरुद्धादनुवासनं च ॥ २४ ॥

When it comes out, the patient fasted for the night should be given diet in the day and again in the evening. This unctuous enema should be administered to him thereafter on second or third or fifth day. After non-unctuous enema, unctuous enema should be given on second or third or fifth day. [23-24]

एकं तथा त्रीन् कफजे विकारे पित्तात्मके पञ्च तु सप्त वाऽपि ।

वाते नवैकादश वा पुनर्वा वस्तीनयुग्मान् कुशलो विदध्यात् ॥ २५ ॥

In kaphja disorder one to three, in paitika disorder five to seven and in vātika disorders nine to eleven (in uneven number) (unctuous) enemas should be administered by the expert (physician). [25]

नरो विरिक्तस्तु निरुद्धानं विवर्जयेत् सप्तदिनान्यवश्यम् ।

शुद्धो निरुद्धेण विरेचनं च तद्वस्य शून्यं विकसेच्छरीरम् ॥ २६ ॥

The person after purgation should avoid non-unctuous enema necessarily for seven days. Similarly that evacuated with non-unctuous enema should avoid purgation for the same period because it inflicts his vacant body. [26]

वस्त्र्यर्थः स्थापयिता सुखायुर्बलाभिमेधास्वरवर्णकृच्छ ।
 सर्वार्थकारी शिशुवृद्धयूनां निरत्ययः सर्वगदापहश्च ॥ २७ ॥
 विट्ठ्लेष्मपित्तानिलमूत्रकर्षी दार्ढ्यावहः शुक्रबलप्रदश्च ।
 विष्वकूस्थितं दोषचयं निरस्य सर्वान् विकारान् शमयेन्निरुहः ॥ २८ ॥

(Non-unctuous) enema sustains age, provides happy life, strength, digestive fire, intellect, voice and complexion, performs all functions, is free from complications for child, old and adult patients alike, alleviates all disorders, draws out faeces, mucus, bile, wind and urine; gives firmness, semen and strength and pacifies all disorders by eliminating accumulation of impurity situated all over the body. [27-28]

देहे निरुहेण विशुद्धमार्गं संम्नेहनं वर्णबलप्रदं च ।
 न तैलदानात् परमस्ति किञ्चिद्वयं विशेषेण समीरणातेऽ ॥ २९ ॥
 स्नेहेन रौक्ष्यं लघुतां गुरुत्वादौष्ण्याच्च शैत्यं पवनस्य हत्वा ।
 तैलं ददात्याशु मनःप्रसादं वीर्यं वालं वर्णमथापि पुष्पिम् ॥ ३० ॥
 मूले निषिक्तो हि यथा द्रुमः स्यानीलच्छदः कोमलपद्मवाग्रथः ।
 काले महान् पुष्पफलप्रदश्च तथा नरः स्यादनुवासनेन ॥ ३१ ॥

When the body is cleansed in passages by non-unctuous enema, application of unction provides complexion and strength. Nothing is superior to oleation particularly in one suffering from *vāta*. Oil destroying roughness, lightness and coldness of *vāyu* due to unctuousness, heaviness and hotness respectively provides quickly clarity of mind, energy, strength, complexion and corpulence quickly. As a tree irrigated in its root attains blue branches with beautiful tender leaves, flowers and fruits in time and big stature so becomes the man with unctuous enema. [29-31]

स्तब्धाश्च ये सङ्कुचिताश्च येऽपि ये पङ्कवो येऽपि च भग्नरुणाः ।
 येषां च शाखासु चरन्ति वाताः शस्तो विशेषेण हि तेषु बस्तिः ॥ ३२ ॥
 आध्मापने विग्रथिते पुरीषे शूले च भक्तानभिनन्दने च ।
 एवंग्रकाराश्च भवन्ति कुक्षी ये चामयास्तेषु च बस्तिरिष्टः ॥ ३३ ॥
 याश्च खियो वातकृतोपसर्गं गर्भं न गृह्णन्ति नृभिः समेताः ।
 क्षीणेन्द्रिया ये च नराः कृशाश्च बस्तिः प्रशस्तः परमं च तेषु ॥ ३४ ॥

Enema is commended particularly for those who are stiffened, contracted, lame, afflicted with dislocation and in whose extremities aggravated *vāyu* is moving.

Enema is prescribed in tympanitis, knotted faeces, colic pain, non-loving for food and other such disorders of gastro-intestinal tract.

Enema is highly beneficial for the women who do not conceive on copulation with men due to complication caused by vāta and for men who have deteriorated sense and are debilitated. [32-34]

उष्णाभिभूतेषु वदन्ति शीताब्धीताभिभूतेषु तथा सुखोषणान् ।
तत्प्रत्यनीकौषधसंप्रयुक्तान् सर्वत्र वस्तीन् प्रविभज्य युज्ज्यात् ॥ ३५ ॥

Those who are oppressed with heat should be given cold enema and those who are oppressed with cold should be given warm enema. Thus one should administer enema in all cases distinguishing like this and adding with contrary drugs. [35]

न वृङ्गणीयान् विदधीत वस्तीन् विशोधनीयेषु गदेषु वैद्यः ।
कुष्टप्रमेहादिषु मेदुरेषु नरेषु ये चापि विशोधनीयाः ॥ ३६ ॥

Physician should not administer bulk-promoting enemas in diseases requiring evacuation such as kuṣṭha, prameha etc. and obese persons who need evacuation. [36]

क्षीणक्षतानां न विशोधनीयात्र शोषणां नो भृशदुर्बलानाम् ।
न मूर्च्छितानां न विशोधितानां येषां च दोषेषु निबद्धमायुः ॥ ३७ ॥

Likewise, evacuative enema should not be administered to those suffering from wasting, chest wound, consumption, excessive debility and fainting and already evacuated and to those whose life is tagged with the impurities. [37]

शाखागताः कोष्ठगताश्च रोगा मर्मोऽर्धसर्वावयवाङ्गजाश्च ।
ये सन्ति तेषां न हि कश्चिदन्यो वायोः परं जन्मनि हेतुरस्ति ॥ ३८ ॥
दिष्मूत्रपित्तादिमलाशयानां विक्षेपसंघातकरः स यस्मात् ।
तस्यातिवृद्धस्य शामाय नान्यद्वस्ति विना भेषजमस्ति किञ्चित् ॥ ३९ ॥
तस्माच्चिकित्सार्थमिनि ब्रुवन्ति सर्वां चिकित्सामपि वस्तिमेके ।

The diseases pertaining to extremities and bowels and also those arisen in vital parts, upper parts, general and localised parts have no cause other than vāyu in their production.

As vāyu is responsible for disjunction and conjunction of faeces, urine, bile etc. with their receptacles, there is no remedy other than enema for pacification when it is aggravated severely. Hence enema is said as half medicine or even whole medicine by some. [38-39]

नाभिप्रदेशां कटिपार्श्वकुञ्जिं गत्वा शाकहोषचयं विलोड्य ॥ ४० ॥
संस्नेहां कायं सपुरीषदोषः सम्यक् सुखेनैति कृतः स वस्तिः ।

Enema which going upto the umbilical region, waist, sides and belly, stirring up the accumulated faeces and impurity and uncting the body comes out with faeces and impurity properly and easily is taken as well-administered. [40]

प्रसृष्टविष्णुत्रसमीरणत्वं हृचयग्निवृक्षाशयलाघवानि ॥ ४१ ॥
रोगोपशान्तिः प्रकृतिस्थना च वलं च तत् स्यात् सुनिरुदलिङ्गम् ।

Proper elimination of faeces, urine and wind, increase of relish and appetite, lightness in viscera, pacification of ailment, revival of normalcy and strength—these are the signs of well-administered non-unctuous enema. [41]

स्याद्रुकिञ्चिरोहुदवस्तिलिङ्गे शोफः प्रतिक्षयायविकर्तिके च ॥ ४२ ॥
हृष्टासिका मारुतमूत्रसङ्गः श्वासो न सम्यक् च निरुद्दिते स्युः ।

Pain in head, heart, anus, pelvis and penis; swelling, coryza, cutting pain, nausea, retention of wind and urine and dyspnoea—these symptoms appear when there is deficient application of enema. [42]

लिङ्गं यदेवातिविरेचितस्य भवेत्तदेवातिनिरुद्दितस्य ॥ ४३ ॥

The symptoms of excessive purgation are found in excessive application of non-unctuous enema. [43]

प्रत्येत्यसकं सशकुच्च तैलं रक्तादिवृद्धिन्द्रियसंप्रसादः ।
स्वप्नानुवृत्तिर्लघुता वलं च सृष्टाश्च वेगाः स्वतुवासिते स्युः ॥ ४४ ॥

If the unctuous enema is properly administered the oil comes back unadhered along with faeces and there are clarity of rakta etc. (dhātus) and sense organs, good sleep, lightness, strength and elimination of urges. [44]

अधःशरीरोदरवाहुपृष्ठपार्श्वेषु रुग्रूक्षखरं च गात्रम् ।
ग्रहश्च विष्णुत्रसमीरणानामसम्यगेतान्यनुवासिते स्युः ॥ ४५ ॥
हृष्टासमोहक्षमसादमूर्च्छा विकर्तिका चात्यनुवासितस्य ।

If the unctuous enema is deficiently administered there are pain in lower part, abdomen, arm, back and sides, roughness and coarseness in body and retention of faeces, urine and wind.

Nausea, mental confusion, exhaustion, malaise, fainting and cutting pain—these are the symptoms in excessive application of unctuous enema. [45]

यस्येह यामाननुवर्तते त्रीन् स्नेहो नरः स्यात् स विशुद्धदेहः ॥ ४६ ॥
आश्वागतेऽन्यस्तु पुनर्विवेयः स्नेहो न संस्नेहयति ह्यतिष्ठन् ।

If the uncting substance stays in the body for nine hours then the person is evacuated properly. Otherwise if it comes back quickly, enema should be repeated because the uncting substance does not fulfil its action if it does not stay (upto proper period). [46]

त्रिशन्मताः कर्म तु बस्तयो हि कालस्ततोऽधेन ततश्च योगः ॥ ४७ ॥
 सान्वासना द्वादशा वै निरुद्धाः प्राक् स्नेह एकः परतश्च पञ्च ।
 काले ऋयोऽन्ते पुरतस्तथैः स्नेहा निरुद्धान्तरिताश्च पट्टम्युः ॥ ४८ ॥
 योगे निरुद्धान्तरिताश्च पट्टम्युः ।

Course of thirty, sixteen and eight enemas is known as karma, kāla and yoga respectively. The first type of course (karma basti) is started with one unctuous enema followed by twelve unctuous and twelve non-unctuous enemas and ended with five unctuous enema.

The second course (kāla basti) consists of one unctuous enema in the beginning and three at the end and six unctuous and six non-unctuous enemas in between alternating with each other.

In the third course (yoga basti) one unctuous enema in the beginning and one at the end and in between three unctuous and three non-unctuous enemas alternating with each other. [47-48]

त्रीन् पञ्च वाऽहुश्चतुरोऽथ पड्डा वाताधिकेभ्यस्त्वनुवासनोयान् ॥ ४९ ॥
 स्नेहान् प्रदायाशु भिषजिवदध्यात् स्रोतोविशुद्धयर्थमतो निरुद्धान् ।

In persons having aggravation of vāta, at first three to six unctuous enemas should be given and thereafter non-unctuous ones for cleansing of channels. [49]

विशुद्धदेहस्य ततः क्रमेण स्निग्धं तलस्वेदितमुच्चाङ्गम् ॥ ५० ॥
 विरेचयेत्रिद्विरथैकशो वा बलं समीक्ष्य त्रिविधं मलानाम् ।
 उरःशिरोलाघवमिन्द्रियाच्छयं स्रोतोविशुद्धिश्च भवेद्विशुद्धे ॥ ५१ ॥
 गलोपलेपः शिरसो गुरुत्वं निष्ठीवनं चाप्यथ दुर्विरिक्ते ।
 शिरोक्षिशङ्खश्ववणार्तिं तोदावत्यर्थशुद्धे तिमिरं च पश्येत् ॥ ५२ ॥
 स्यात्तर्पणं तत्र मृदु द्रवं च स्निग्धस्य तीक्ष्णं तु पुनर्न योगे ।

After cleansing the body with other evacuative measures in prescribed order one should get the patient uncted and his head fomented with palm (of the hand) and then given head-evacuation thrice, twice or once a day considering the threefold strength of dosas.

When the head is properly evacuated lightness in chest and head, clarity of senses and cleanliness of channels are observed.

If it is deficiently evacuated there are pasting in throat, heaviness in head and spitting.

In case of its excessive evacuation, there is distress and pain in head, eyes, temples and ears and the patient sees darkness.

The above case should be managed with mild saturating drop while the case of deficient evacuation should be treated with irritant drugs after unction. [50-52]

इत्यातुरस्वस्थसुखः प्रयोगो वलायुपोर्वुद्धिकृदामयम् ॥ ५३ ॥

This course of treatment is wholesome for the diseased as well healthy, promotes strength and life span and destroys ailments. [53]

कालस्तु वस्त्यादिपु यानि यावांस्तावान् भवेद्विद्वः परिहारकालः ।

अत्यासनस्थानवचांसि यानं स्वप्नं दिवा मैथुनवेगरोधान् ॥ ५४ ॥

शीतोपचारादपशोकरोपांस्त्यजेदकालाद्वितभोजनं च ।

Double of the period passed in enema etc. should be observed as the period of abstinence (from unwholesome things).

(During this period) one should avoid excessive sitting, standing and speaking, journey on vehicles, day sleep, coition, suppression of natural urges, cold regimen, exposure to the sun, grief, wrath and taking unwholesome and untimely food. [54]

वद्वे प्रणीते विषमं च नंत्रे मार्गं तथाऽर्शः कफविद्विवद्वे ॥ ५५ ॥

न याति वस्तिर्वं सुखं निरेति दोषावृतोऽल्पो यदि वाऽल्पवीर्यः ।

Enema does not go in and comes out easily if the nozzle is blocked, applied unevenly or the passage is obstructed with piles, mucus and faeces or it is covered with doṣa or is meagre in quantity or deficient in potency. [55]

प्राप्ते तु वचोऽनिलमूत्रवेगे वातेऽतिवृद्धेऽल्पवले गुदे वा ॥ ५६ ॥

अत्युष्णतीक्ष्णश्च मुद्वौ च कोष्ठे प्रणीतमात्रः पुनरेति वस्तिः ।

Enema comes out instantly after application if it is done during the urge for defaecation, flatus and urine; vāta is aggravated too much, and region is weak, material of enema is very hot and irritant and the bowels are soft. [56]

मेदःकफाभ्यामनिलो निरुद्धः शूलाङ्गसुस्तिश्वयथून् करोति ॥ ५७ ॥

स्नेहं तु युज्ज्वलवृद्धस्तु तस्मै संवर्धयत्येव हि तान् विकारान् ।

रोगास्तथाऽन्येऽप्यवित्कर्यमाणाः परम्परेणावगृहीतमार्गाः ॥ ५८ ॥

संदूषिता धातुभिरेव चान्यैः स्वैर्भवपजैर्नांपशमं वजन्ति ।

Vāyu obstructed by medas and kapha produces pain, numbness in body parts and swelling. In such case, if unction is applied, it only aggravates the disorders. Other such diseases also if not diagnosed correctly when they mutually obstruct their passages and are affected by other dhātus do not get pacified by their respective remedies. [57-58]

सर्वं च रोगप्रशमाय कर्म हीनानिमात्रं विपरीतकालम् ॥ ५९ ॥

मिथ्योपचाराच्च न तं विकारं शान्तिं नयेत् पथ्यमपि प्रयुक्तम् ।

All the measures meant for pacifying disorders even if useful do not pacify the same if they are applied in excessive or deficient degree, contrary time and due to faulty management. [59]

तत्र श्लोकः—

प्रश्नानिमान् द्वादश पञ्चकर्माण्युहिष्य सिद्धाविह कल्पनायाम् ॥ ६० ॥
प्रजाहितार्थं भगवान् महार्थान् सम्यग्जगदर्विवरोऽत्रिपुत्रः ।

Now the summing up verses—

Thus the son of Atri, the best among sages said properly about these meaningful twelve queries regarding five evacuative measures in this chapter on successful preparation for the welfare of the people. [60]

इत्यग्निवेशकृते तन्त्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽप्राप्ते दृढबलसंपूरिते सिद्धिस्थाने कल्पनासिद्धि-
र्तम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥ १ ॥

Thus ends the first chapter on successful preparation in Siddhisthāna
in the treatise composed by Agniveśa, redacted by Caraka
and reconstructed by Dr̥dhabala as it was
not available. (1)

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः

CHAPTER II

अथातः पञ्चकर्माणां सिद्धिं व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on successful management of pañcakarma
(the five evacuative measures) [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreyya. [2]

येषां यस्मात् पञ्चकर्माण्यग्निवेश न कारयेत् । येषां च कारयेत्तानि तत् सर्वं संप्रवक्ष्यते ॥ ३ ॥

That in whom and why pañcakarma should not be applied and in whom the same should be applied will be described entirely hereafter.

चण्डः साहसिको भीरुः कृतग्नो व्यग्र एव च । सद्राजभिषजां द्वेषा तदिद्वषः शोकपीडितः ॥ ४ ॥
यादचिछको मुमूर्षुश्च विहीनः करणैश्च यः । वैरी वैद्यविदग्धश्च श्रद्धाहीनः सुशङ्कितः ॥ ५ ॥
भिषजामविदेयश्च नोपकम्या भिषग्विदा । एतानुपचरन् वैद्यो बहून् दोषानवाञ्छयात् ॥ ६ ॥
पर्म्योऽन्ये समुपकम्या नराः सर्वैरुपकम्यैः । अवस्थां प्रविभज्यैषां वज्र्यं कार्यं च वक्ष्यते ॥ ७ ॥

Wrathful, adventurous, fearful, ungrateful, agitated, averse to noble persons, kings and physicians or despised by them, aggrieved, dependent on chance, dying, devoid of means, enemy, quack, unfaithful, suspicious, unsubmissive to physi-

॥ 1

cians—such persons should not be treated by physician because by them he gets various discredit. The persons other than the above should be treated with all measures according to condition. Now it will be said what cases should be avoided and what should be taken up. [4-7]

अवम्यासतावन्—क्षतशीणातिशूलातिकृशवालवृद्धदुर्बलथान्तपिपासितशुष्टुधितकर्मभाराध्वहतोपचासमैथुनाध्ययनव्यायामचिन्ताप्रसक्तशामगर्भिणीसुकुमारसंवृतकोष्ठुश्छर्देनोर्धरक्तपितप्रसक्तच्छर्दिर्कृष्टवातास्थापितानुवासितहद्वोगादावर्तमूत्रावातस्त्रीहगुल्मोदाष्टीलास्वरोपघाततिमिरशिरःशङ्कर्णाभिः—लार्ताः ॥ ८ ॥

The following cases are not fit for emesis—one having chest wound, wasted, over-obese, over-lean, child, old, debilitated, tired, thirsty, hungry; exhausted by evacutive measures, load-carrying or wayfaring; indulged in coition, study, physical exercise and anxiety; emaciated, pregnant, delicate, with obstructed bowels, with difficult vomiting, upward internal haemorrhage, constant vomiting, upward vāyu, having undergone treatment with non-unctuous and unctuous enema, suffering from heart disease, udāvarta, suppression of urine, splenomegaly, gulma, udara, asthīlā, loss of voice, defects of vision, pain in head, temples, ear and eyes. [8]

तत्र क्षतस्य भूयः क्षणनाद्रक्तातिप्रवृत्तिः स्यात्, क्षीणातिशूलकृशवालवृद्धदुबे लानामैषधबलास-हत्वात् प्राणोपरोधः आन्तपिपासितशुष्टुधितानां च तद्वत्, कर्मभाराध्वहतोपचासमैथुनाध्ययनव्यायामचिन्ता-प्रसक्तशामाणां रौक्ष्याद्वातरक्तच्छेदक्षतभयं स्यात्, गर्भिण्या गर्भव्यापदामगर्भंशाश्च दारुणा रोगप्राप्तिः; सुकुमारस्य हृदयापर्कर्णादूर्ध्वमध्ये वा रुधिरातिप्रवृत्तिः, संवृतकोष्ठुश्छर्देनयोरतिमात्रप्रवाहणादोषाः; समुत्कृष्टा अन्तः कोष्ठे जनयन्त्यन्तर्विसर्पं स्तम्भं जाड्यं वैचित्यं मरणं वा, ऊर्ध्वगरक्तपित्तिन उदानमुत्क्षप्य प्राणान् हरेद्रक्तं चातिप्रवर्तयेत्, प्रसक्तच्छेदस्तद्वत्, ऊर्ध्ववातास्थापितानुवासितानामूर्ध्वं वातातिप्रवृत्तिः; हृदोग्निणो हृदयोपरोधः, उदावर्तिनो घोरतर उदावर्तः स्याच्छीघ्रतरहन्ता, मूत्राद्वातादिभिरार्तानां तीव्रतर-शूलप्रादुर्भावः, तिमिरार्तानां तिमिरातिप्रवृद्धिः, शिरःश्लादिषु शूलातिप्रवृद्धिः; तस्मादेते न वम्याः। सर्वेष्वपि तु खल्वेतेषु विषगरविरुद्धाजीर्णभ्यवहारमक्तेष्वप्रतिविद्धं शीघ्रतरकारित्वादेषामिति ॥ ९ ॥

By administering emesis in that having chest wound, haemoptysis may be aggravated due to further erosion of wound. In wasted, over-obese, over-lean, child, old and debilitated patients there may be further deterioration because of their intolerance to the drasticity of the drug. The tired, the thirsty and the hungry may be affected likewise. In cases of those affected by evacutive measures, load-carrying and wayfaring and those indulged in fasting, coition, study, physical exercise and anxiety and those who are emaciated, there may be risk of aggravation of vāta, haemorrhage and wound due to roughness. In pregnant woman there may be some disorder in foetus or even abortion and consequent severe disorder in woman. In delicate persons there may be excessive haemorrhage from upwards or downwards due to undue pressure on heart. In those having covered belly on nature of difficult

vomiting dosas get aggravated due to overstraining and cause internal erysipelas, stiffness, dullness, abstraction of mind or even death. In that suffering from upward internal haemorrhage it may take out vital breath by pushing udāna upwards and may also cause excessive haemorrhage. Similar is the consequence in that having constant vomiting. In that suffering from ūrdhwavāta and having undergone treatment with non-unctuous or unctuous enema there may be excessive movement of vāyu. In that suffering from heart disease there is risk of heart failure. In that suffering from udāvarta, it may aggravate the disease and kill the patient more shortly. In that suffering from suppression of urine etc. there may be more severe pain. In the patient with defects of vision, it may increase the defect. In headache etc. the pain may aggravate excessively. Hence these are not fit for emesis. However, in all these cases emesis is not contra-indicated in conditions of natural poison, artificial poison, incompatible food, intake of food during indigestion and āma because these conditions are of emergent nature. [9]

**शेषास्तु वस्त्राः; विशेषतस्तु पीनसकुष्ठनवज्वरराजयक्षमकासश्वासगलप्रहगलगण्डश्लीपदमेहमन्दा-
ग्निविरुद्धाजीर्णान्नविसूचिकालसकविषगरपीतदृष्टिग्न्यविद्धाधःशोणितपित्तप्रसेक(दुर्नाम)हृष्टासारोचका-
विपाकापच्यपस्मारोन्मादातिसारशोफपाण्डुरोगमुखपाकदुष्टस्तन्यादयः श्लेष्मव्याधयो विषेशेण महारोगा-
ध्यायोक्ताश्च; पतेषु हि वमनं प्रधानतममित्युक्तं केवारसेतुभेदे शाल्याद्यशोषदोषविनाशवत् ॥ १० ॥**

Others (than those mentioned above) are fit for emesis particularly those suffering from coryza, kuṣṭha, acute fever, consumption, cough, bronchial asthma, obstruction in throat, goitre, filaria, prameha, deficiency of fire, incompatible and uncooked food, visūcikā, alasaka, natural or artificial poisoning through intake, bite, paste or puncturing, downward internal haemorrhage, (salivation, (piles), nausea, anorexia, indigestion, apaci, epilepsy, insanity, diarrhoea, swelling, anaemia, stomatitis, defective breast milk etc. or particularly other kaphaja disorders mentioned in the chapter on great diseases (Su.20). In these cases emesis has been said as the most important measure as on breaking the boundary of the field the defect of non-drying of crops is removed. [10]

**अविरेच्यास्तु सुभगक्षतगुदमुक्तनालाधोभागरक्पित्तविलहितदुर्बलेन्द्रियाल्पग्निनिरुद्धकामादिव्य-
प्राजीर्णनवज्वरिमदात्ययिताभ्यातशल्यादिताभिहतातिक्षिण्धरक्षदारुणकोष्ठाः क्षतादयश्च गर्भिण्यन्ताः ॥ ११ ॥**

The following cases are unfit for purgation—those who have soft perineum or wounded anorectum, atonic rectum, downward internal haemorrhage, are lightened, have weak sense, deficient digestive fire, taken non-unctuous enema, are agitated with passion etc. have indigestion, acute fever, alcoholism, tympanitis, are inflicted with some foreign body, injured, have exceedingly unctuous, rough or hard bowels and those listed from wounded to pregnant (under emesis). [11]

तत्र सुभगस्य सुकुमारोक्तो दोषः स्यात्, क्षतगुदस्य क्षते गुदे प्राणोपरोधकरी रुजां जनयेत्, मुक्तनालमतिप्रवृत्त्या हन्यात्, अधोभागरक्तपित्तिनं तद्वत्, विलङ्घितदुर्बलेन्द्रियाल्पाग्निरुद्धा औषधवेगं न सहरेन्, कामादिव्यग्रमनसो न प्रवर्तते कृच्छेण वा प्रवर्तमानमयोगदोषान् कुर्यात्, अजिर्णिन आमदोषः स्यात्, नवज्वरिणोऽविपक्वान् दोषान् न निर्वर्तेद् वातमेव च कोपयेत्, मदात्ययितस्य मदक्षीणे देहे वायुः प्राणोपरोधं कुर्यात्, आध्मातस्याधमतो वा पुरीषकोष्ठे निचितो वायुर्विसर्पन् सहस्राऽनाहं तीव्रतरं मरणं वा जनयेत्, शत्यार्दिताभिहतयोः क्षते वायुरश्रितो जीवितं हिस्यात्, अतिस्त्रिघस्यातियोगभयं भवेत्, रुक्षस्य वायुरङ्गप्रथ्रहं कुर्यात्, दारुणकोष्ठस्य विरेचनोद्धता दोषा हच्छूलपर्वमेदानाहाङ्गमदच्छर्दिं मूच्छांकुमाञ्जनयित्वा प्राणान् हन्युः, क्षतादीनां गर्भिण्यन्तानां छर्दनोक्तो दोषः स्यात्; तस्मादेते न विरेच्याः ॥ १२ ॥

In person having soft perineum the defects said for the delicate person (under emesis) may arise. In that having wounded anorectum it may produce fatal pain. In that with atonic rectum it may cause death due to excessive diarrhoea. Similar is the consequence in that having downward internal haemorrhage. Those who are lightened, have deficient digestive fire and taken non-unctuous enema may not tolerate the impact of the drug. In that agitated with passion etc. the drug does not effect or effects with difficulty thus may exhibit the defects of deficient administration. In that having indigestion there may be āmadoṣa. In acute fever, it may not eliminate the unripened doṣas and may only vitiate vāyu. In that suffering from alcoholism vāyu may obstruct the vital breath in his body wasted due to alcohol. In that suffering from tympanitis or blowing vāyu accumulated in the chamber of faeces may spread further and may cause sudden more severe distension or death. In that inflicted with foreign body or injured, vāyu located in the wound may take away life. In that excessively uncted there may be apprehension of excessive effect. In rough persons vāyu may cause stiffness in body parts. In that with hard bowels doṣas excited by purgation may produce cardiac pain, tearing pain in joints, hardness of bowels, body-ache, vomiting, fainting and exhaustion and then take way life. In those listed from wounded to pregnant the defects said under emesis may arise. Hence these should not be purged. [12]

शेषास्तु विरेच्याः; विशेषतस्तु कुष्टज्वरमेहोधर्वरक्तपित्तभग्नदरोदराशोब्रध्नीहगुल्मार्बुदगलगण्ड-
ग्रन्थिविसूचिकालसकमूत्राघातकिमिकोष्ठविसर्पाणुरागशिरःपाश्वशूलोदावर्तनेत्रास्यदाहहद्रोगव्यङ्गनीलि-
कामैत्रनासिकास्यन्नवण्हलीमकश्वासकासकामलापच्यपस्मारोन्मादवातरक्तयोनिरेतोदोषतैमिर्यारोचका-
विपाकच्छर्दिंश्वयथूदरविस्फोटकादयः पित्तव्याधयो विशेषेण महारोगाध्यायोक्ताश्च; एतेषु हि विरेचनं
प्रधानतममित्युक्तमग्न्युपशमेऽग्निगृहवत् ॥ १३ ॥

Other than the above are fit for purgation particularly those suffering from kuṣṭha, fever, prameha, upward internal haemorrhage, fistula-in-ano, udara, piles, bradhna, splenomegaly, gulma, tumour, goitre, glands, visūcikā, alasaka, suppression of urine,

helminthiasis, erysipelas, anaemia, headache, pain in sides, udāvarta, burning sensation in eye and mouth, heart disease, vyaṅga, nilikā, oozing from eye, nose and mouth, halimaka, dyspnoea, cough, jaundice, apaci, epilepsy, insanity, vātarakta, defects of female genital tract, defects of semen, defects of vision, anorexia, indigestion, vomiting, oedema, udararoga etc. specially the paittika disorders said under the chapter of great diseases. In these disorders purgation is the most important measure as extinguishing the fire for the house on fire. [13]

अनास्थाप्यास्तु—अजीर्ण्यतिस्त्रिघपीतस्नैहोत्कृष्टोपालपाग्नियानक्वान्तातिदुर्बलशुक्तृष्णाश्रमार्ताति-
क्षामुक्तभक्तपीतोदकविमितविरिक्तकृतनस्तःकर्मकुद्धभीतमत्तमूर्च्छितप्रसक्तच्छर्दिनिष्ठीविकाश्वासकासहि-
कावद्धच्छिद्रोदकोदराधमानालसकविसूचिकामप्रजातामातिसारमधुमेहकुष्टार्ताः ॥ १४ ॥

The following are unfit for non-unctuous enema—one who has indigestion, is over-unceted, has taken uncting substance, excited dosas, mild fire, exhausted by travelling, is too weak, suffering from thirst, hunger and exertion, too emaciated, has taken food and water, undergone emesis, purgation and snuffing, is under the grip of anger, fear and narcosis; has constant vomiting and is suffering from spitting, dyspnoea, cough, hiccup, obstructed, perforated and ascitic abdomen; tympanitis, alasaka, visūcikā, premature delivery (of foetus), āmatisāra, diabetes and kuṣṭha. [14]

तत्राजीर्ण्यतिस्त्रिघपीतस्नैहानां दूष्योदरं मूर्च्छा श्वथुर्वा स्यात् , उत्कृष्टोपमन्दाग्न्योररोचक-
स्तीवः, यानक्वान्तस्य क्षोभव्यापन्नो वस्तिराशु देहं शोषयेत् , अतिदुर्बलशुक्तृष्णाश्रमार्तानां पूर्वोक्तो दोषः
स्यात् , अतिक्षाम्य कार्ष्ण्यं पुनर्जनयेत् , भुक्तभक्तपीतोदकयोरुत्कृष्टोपालधो वा वायुर्वस्तिमुत्क्षण्य क्षिप्रं
घोरान् विकाराञ्जनयेत् , विमितविरिक्तयोस्तु रुक्षं शरीरं निरुहः क्षतं क्षार इव दहेत् , कृतनस्तःकर्मणो
विभ्रंशं भृशसंरुद्धस्तोतसः कुर्यात् , कुद्धभीतयोर्वस्तिरुद्धवमुपगृहेत् , मत्तमूर्च्छितयोर्वृशं विचलितायां
संक्षायां चित्तोपघाताद् व्यापत् स्यात् , प्रसक्तच्छर्दिनिष्ठीविकाश्वासकासहिकार्तानामूर्ध्वाभूतो वायुरुद्धवं
वस्ति नयेत् , वद्धच्छिद्रोदकोदराधमानार्तानां भृशतरमाध्याप्य वस्तिः प्राणान् हिस्यात् , अलसकविसूचि-
कामप्रजातामातिसारिणामामकृते दोषः स्यात् , मधुमेहकुष्टिनोर्व्याधेः पुनर्वृद्धिः तस्मादेते
नास्थाप्याः ॥ १५ ॥

(By administration of non-unctuous enema) in those having indigestion, over-unction and taken uncting substance there may be dūsyodara (udararoga caused by three dosas), fainting or swelling. In those with excited dosas and mild fire it may cause severe anorexia. In that exhausted by travelling the enema disturbed by jerking may dry up the body quickly. In too weak and that suffering from hunger, thirst and exertion the above defect may arise. In too emaciated it may increase the emaciation. In that having taken food and water vāyu producing irritation may divert the enema upwards and thus may cause severe disorders soon. In that undergone emesis and purgation the non-unctuous enema burns the body as alkali does the wound. In that undergone snuffing it may cause untoward effects

due to excessive blocking of channels. In that having anger and fear, the enema may go upwards. In that narcosed and fainted there may be complication because of mental injury due to excessive instability of consciousness. In constant vomiting, dyspnoea, cough and hiccup vāyu directed upwards may lead the enema upwards. In case of obstructed, perforated and ascitic abdomen and tympanitis the enema may produce severe tympanitis and thus take away life. In alasaka, visūcikā premature delivery and āmātisāra, there may by deficient effect. In diabetes and kuṣṭha the condition may further deteriorate. Hence non-unctuous enema should not be administered to them. [15]

शेषस्त्वास्थाप्याः; विशेषतस्तु सर्वाङ्गैकाङ्गकुक्षिरोगवातवचोमूत्रशुक्तसङ्ख्यलवर्णमांसरेतःश्य-
दोषाध्मानाङ्गसुसिकिमिकोष्ठोदावर्तशुद्धातिसारपर्वमेदाभितापमुहीहगुस्मशूलहृद्रोगभगन्द्रोन्मादज्वरब्ल्लशिरः
कर्णशूलहृदयपार्वपृष्ठकटीप्रहवेपनाक्षेपकगौरवातिलाघवरजःश्यार्तविषमाग्निस्फरजानुज्ञाहेषुलफपार्दिणप्र-
पदयोनिवाहक्कुलिस्तनान्तदन्तनखपर्वस्थित्यशूलशोषस्तम्पान्त्रकृजपरिकर्तिकात्पात्पत्तशावदोग्रगन्धोत्थानादयो
वातव्याधयो विशेषेण महारोगाध्यायोक्ताथ्य; एतेष्वास्थापनं प्रधानतममित्युक्तं वनस्पतिमूलच्छेदवत् ॥१६॥

Other than those mentioned above are fit for nonunctuous enema particularly those suffering from generalised or localised (vātika) disorders, disorder of abdomen; retention of flatus, faeces, urine and semen, loss or defect of strength, complexion, muscles and semen; tympanitis, numbness in body parts, helminthiasis, reverse movement of vāyu, mature diarrhoea, tearing pain in joints, burning sensation, splenomegaly, gulma, colic pain, heart disease, fistula-in-ano, insanity, fever, bradhma, pain in head, ear; stiffness in heart, sides, back and waist; trembling, convulsions, heaviness, excessive lightness, amenorrhoea, irregular digestion; pain, wasting and stiffness in hip, knee, shanks, thigh, ankle, heels, feet, female genital track, arm fingers, periphery of breasts, teeth, nails, joints; meteorism, cutting pain (in anal region), defaecation as scanty, with sound, intense (foul) smell and spasm etc. specially the vātika disorders mentioned in the chapter on great diseases. In these disorders non-unctuous enema is regarded as the most important like eradication of a plant. [16]

य एवानास्थाप्यास्त एवाननुवास्याः स्युः; विशेषतस्त्वभुक्तभक्तनवज्वरपाण्डुरोगकामलाप्रमेहार्दाः
प्रतिश्यायारोचकमन्दाग्निदुर्बलमुहीकफोदरोरुस्तम्भवचोमेदविषगरपीतपित्तकफाभिष्यन्दगुरुकोष्ठश्लीपद-
गलगण्डापचिकिमिकोष्ठिनः ॥ १७ ॥

Those unfit for non-unctuous enema are also the same for unctuous, one particularly those having not taken food and suffering from acute fever, anaemia, jaundice, prameha, piles, anorexia, poor digestion, debility, spleen enlargement, kaphodara, ṫrustambha, diarrhoea, having taken natural or artificial poison, disorders of pitta and kapha,

blocking of channels, heaviness in bowels, filaria, goitre, scrofula and helminthiasis. [17]

तत्राभुक्तस्यानावृतमार्गत्वादूर्ध्वमतिवर्तते स्नेहः, नवज्वरपाण्डुरोगकामलाप्रमेहिणां दोषानुत्कृष्योदरं जनयेत्, अरोचकार्तस्याच्चगृह्णि पुनर्हन्यात्, मन्दग्निदुर्बलयोर्मन्दतरमग्निं कुर्यात्, प्रतिश्यायहीहादिमतां भृशमुत्कृष्टदोषाणां भूय एव दोषं वर्धयेत्; तस्मादेते नानुवास्याः ॥ १८ ॥

य एवास्थाप्यास्त एवानुवास्याः; विशेषतस्तु रुक्षतीक्षणाश्च्यः केवलवातरोगार्ताश्चः एतेषु हानुवासनं प्रधानतममित्युक्तं मूले द्रुमप्रसेकवत् ॥ १९ ॥

(If unctuous enema is administered to) those with empty stomach the uncting substance goes upwards due to noncovering of the passage. In acute fever, anaemia, jaundice and prameha it may cause udararoga by exciting doṣas. In case of piles, it may create obstruction in piles and thus may cause tympanitis. In that suffering from anorexia the situation may further aggravate. In case of mild digestive fire and debility it may make the digestive fire poorer. In those suffering from spleen enlargement etc. it may further excite the doṣas and thus may aggravate the disorder. Hence unctuous enema should not be administered to them.

Those who are fit for non-unctuous enema are also fit for unctuous enema particularly those who are rough, have intense digestive fire and suffering from pure vātika disorders. In these unctuous enema is regarded as the most important one like watering the plant in its root. [17-19]

अशिरोविरेचनार्हस्तु-अजीर्णिभुक्तभक्तपीतस्नेहमद्यतोयपातुकामाः स्नातशिरः स्नानकामः शुक्राणां थर्मार्तमत्तमूर्च्छितशब्ददण्डहतव्यवायव्यायामपानक्षान्तनवज्वरशोकाभिततविरिक्तानुवासितगर्भिणीनवप्रतिश्यायार्ताः, अनृतौ दुर्दिने चेति ॥ २० ॥

तत्राजीर्णिभुक्तभक्तयोदीष ऊर्ध्ववद्वानि स्नोतांस्यावृत्य कासश्वासच्छदिग्निश्यायाङ्गनयेत्, पानखोहमद्यतोयपातुकामानां कृते च पिष्वतां मुखनासास्नावाक्षयुपदेहतिमिरशिरोरोगाङ्गनयेत्, स्नानशिरसः कृते च स्नातस्य प्रतिश्यायं, शुधार्तस्य वातप्रकोपं, तृष्णार्तस्य पुनस्तृष्णाभिवृज्ञि मुखशोणं च, थ्रमार्तमत्तमूर्च्छितानामास्थापनोक्तं दोषं जनयेत्, शब्ददण्डहतयोस्तीवतरां रुजं जनयेत्, व्यवायव्यायामपानक्षान्तानां शिरःस्कन्धनेत्रोरपीडनं, नवज्वरशोकाभितस्योरुष्ट्या नेत्रनाडीरनुसृत्य तिमिरं ज्वरवृद्धिं च कुर्यात्, विरिक्तस्य वायुरिन्द्रियोपथात् कुर्यात्, अनुवासितस्य कफः शिरोगुरुन्वकण्डुकिमिदोया अनयेत्, गर्भिण्या गर्भं स्तम्भयेत् स काणः कुणिः पक्षहतः पीठसर्पी वा जायते, नवप्रतिश्यायार्तम्य स्नोतांसि व्यापादयेत्, अनृतौ दुर्दिने च शीतदोषान् प्रतिनस्यं शिरोरोगं च जनयेत्; नम्मादेते न शिरोविरेचनार्हाः ॥ २१ ॥

The following are unfit for head evacuation-those having indigestion or taken food or some uncting substance, desirous of taking wine or water, bathed from head or desirous of taking bath, afflicted with hunger, thirst and exertion, intoxicated, fainted, injured with weapon or stick, exhausted by coitus, physical exercise or drinking,

heated with acute fever or grief, having undergone purgation and unctuous enema, pregnant woman and suffering from acute coryza, in unsuitable season and bad weather.

In case of indigestion or full stomach the impurity obstructs the upward carrying channels and thus causes cough, dyspnoea, vomiting and coryza. In those having taken uncting substance or going to take wine or water or taking after head-evacuation it may produce discharge from mouth and nose, dirt in eyes, defects of vision and head diseases. In those having bathed from head or taking bath afterwards may cause coryza. Likewise, it may cause vitiation of vāta in the hungry, increased thirst and dryness of mouth in the thirsty. In tired, intoxicated and fainted person it may cause the defects as mentioned under the non-unctuous enema. In that injured with weapon or stick it may aggravate the pain. In those exhausted by coitus, physical exercise or drinking it may cause pain in head, shoulder, eye and chest. In those heated with acute fever or grief, the heat circulating through nerves of eye may cause defects of vision or may aggravate the fever. In that having taken unctuous enema kapha may produce heaviness in head, itching and worms. In pregnant woman it may still the foetus which is delivered as one-eyed, humped, with crooked arm, hemiplegic or lame. In that suffering from acute coryza it may damage the channels. In unsuitable season and bad weather it may cause the defects of cold, foetid nostrils and head diseases. Hence these are not fit for head-evacuation. [20-21]

शेषास्त्वर्हाः, विशेषतस्तु शिरोदन्तमन्यास्तम्भगलहनुप्रहपीनसगलशुण्डकाशालूकगुक्तिमिर-
वर्त्मरोगव्यङ्गंपञ्जिद्विकार्धीवभेदकार्धीवास्कन्धांसास्थ्यनासिकार्णाक्षिमूर्च्छकपालशिरोरोगादितापतन्त्रकाप-
तानगलगण्डदन्तशूलहर्पचालाक्षिराज्यवृद्धस्वरभेदवाग्प्रहगदगदकथनादय ऊर्ध्वजवृगताथ वातादि-
विकाराः परिपक्वाश्च: एतेषु शिरोविरेचनं प्रधानतममित्युक्तं, तद्व्युत्तमाङ्गमनुप्रविश्य मुआदीपिकामिवासकं
केवलं विकारकरं दोषमपकर्षति ॥ २२ ॥

Others are fit for the same particularly those suffering from stiffness in head, teeth and carotid region, obstruction in throat and jaw, coryza, galaśunyālikā (uvulitis), galaśālūka (tonsillitis), disorders of cornea, vision and lids, vyaṅga, upajhi-ikā, migraine, disorders of neck, shoulder, scapula, mouth, nose, ear, eye, cranium and head, facial paralysis, apatantraka, apatanāka (convulsive disorders), goitre, pain, tingling sensation and looseness of teeth; akṣirajī (streaks in eye), tumour, hoarseness of voice, obstructed speech, stammering and loss of speech etc. and the disorders caused by vāta etc. located in supraclavicular region and mature ones. In these head-evacuation is regarded as the most important as

it entering into the head eliminates the entire pathogenic impurity like adherent stalk from the root. [22]

प्रावृद्धशरद्दसन्तेतरेत्वात्ययिकेषु गोगंषु नावनं कुर्यात् कृत्रिमगुणोपवानात् ग्रीष्मे पूर्वाङ्गे, शीते मध्याह्ने, वर्षास्वदुर्दिने चेति ॥ २३ ॥

Snuff should be taken in seasons other than early rain, autumn and spring only in emergent conditions and that also by arranging artificial protection. It should be taken in forenoon in summer, noon in winter and in rainy season when the weather is not cloudy. [23]

तत्र श्लोकाः—

इति पञ्चविधं कर्म विस्तरणं निर्दिश्यतम् । येष्यो यज्ञ हृतं यस्मात् कर्म येष्यथ यद्भितम् ॥ २४ ॥
न चंकान्तेन निर्दिष्टप्रथ्यर्थं भिन्नविशिष्टवृद्धिः । स्वयमप्यत्र वैयेन तत्त्वं वृद्धिमता भवेत् ॥ २५ ॥
उत्पत्तेन हि साऽवस्था देशकालबलं प्रति । यस्यां कार्यमकार्यं स्यात् कर्म कार्यं च वर्जितम् ॥ २६ ॥
लर्दिहं द्रेषगुलमानां वमनं स्वं चिकित्सते । अवस्थां प्राप्य निर्दिष्टं कुष्ठिनां वस्तिकर्म च ॥ २७ ॥
तस्मात् सत्यपि निर्देशं कुर्याद्दृढ़ा स्वयं धिया । विनातकं या सिद्धिर्यदच्छासिद्धिरेव सा ॥ २८ ॥

Now the summing up verses—

Thus the five evacuative measures have been described in details with indications and contraindications along with reasons, the wise should not go blindly by the sayings even if they are stated as conclusive ones but he should use his own rational thinking because condition may arise according to place, time and strength in which the non-prescribed measure becomes applicable and the prescribed one is contraindicated. (For instance), emesis is prescribed for vomiting, heart disease and gulma according to condition in their respective treatment as also enema for those suffering from kuṣṭha. Hence in spite of instructions one should act by thinking with his own intellect. Success without reasoning is a mere chance. [24-28]

**इत्यग्निवेशकृते तन्त्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽप्राप्ते दृढबलसंपूरिते सिद्धिस्थाने
पञ्चकर्मायसिद्धिर्नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥ २ ॥**

Thus ends the second chapter on successful management of pañcakarma in the treatise composed by Agniveśa, redacted by Caraka and reconstructed by Dr̥ḍhabala as it was not available. (2)

तृतीयोऽध्यायः
CHAPTER III

अथातो वस्तिसूत्रीयां सिद्धिं व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on principles of successful (application of) enema. [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreyā. [2]

कृतक्षणं शैलवरस्य रम्ये स्थितं धनैशायतनस्य पार्श्वे ।
महर्षिसहैवृत्तमश्विवेशः पुनर्वसुं प्राञ्जलिरन्वपृच्छत् ॥ ३ ॥
वस्तिर्नरेभ्यः किमपेक्ष्य दत्तः स्यात् सिद्धिमान् किमयमस्य नेत्रम् ।
कीटक्प्रमाणाकृति किङ्गुणं च केष्यश्च कियोनिगुणश्च वस्तिः ॥ ४ ॥
निरुद्धकल्पः प्रणिधानमात्रा स्नेहस्य का वा शयने विधिः कः ।
के वस्तयः केषु हिता इतीदं श्रुत्वोत्तरं प्राद वचो मदर्थिः ॥ ५ ॥

Agniveśa with folded hands submitted queries as follows to Punarvasu who was sitting at ease in beautiful part of the great mountain, the abode of Kubera (Himalayas) surrounded by groups of sages—what are the factors to be considered for successful application of enema ? What is the nozzle made of ? What is its size and shape and merits ? What are the sources and merits of enema and for whom ? How is the non-unctuous enema prepared and what is its usual quantity ? How are these points about unctuous enema ? what is the method of lying (of the patient) ? What enemas are useful for whom ?

The great sage after listening this replied as follows: [3-5]

समीक्ष्य दोषौषधदेशकालसात्म्याग्निसत्त्वादिवयोबलानि ।
वस्तिः प्रयुक्तो नियतं गुणाय स्यात् सर्वकर्मणि च सिद्धिमन्ति ॥ ६ ॥

Enema administered after due consideration of disorder, drug, place, time, suitability, digestive fire, psyche, age, strength etc. definitely produces good results. Not only this but all the measures become fruitful if applied accordingly. [6]

सुवर्णरूप्यत्र पुनाम्ररीतिकांम्यायसामिथडुमवेणुदन्तैः ।
नन्दिर्विषपाणैर्मणिभिश्च नैमैनेत्राणि कार्याणि सु(त्रि)कर्णिकानि ॥ ७ ॥

The nozzles with three ear-rings should be made of gold, silver, tin, copper, brass, bronze, iron, bone, plant, bamboo, teeth, reed, horns and gems. [7]

पद्मादशाष्टाङ्गलमंमितानि पद्मविशतिद्रादशवर्पजानाम् ।
मयूरुद्धकर्कन्धुम् ॥ नवादिन्द्रिड्राणि वर्ण्याऽपिहितानि चैव ॥ ८ ॥

यथावयोऽङ्गुष्ठकनिष्ठिकाभ्यां मूलाग्रयोः स्युः परिणाहवन्ति ।
ऋजूनि गोपुच्छसमाकृतीनि शश्नानि च स्युर्गुडिकामुखानि ॥ ९ ॥
भ्यात् कर्णिकेकाऽग्रचनुर्थभागं मूलाग्रिते बस्तिनिवन्धने द्वे ।

These should be of six, twelve and eight singers length for the person of six, twenty and twelve years of age respectively. They should have orifice such as to allow the passage of (a grain of) grecia grain, jujube and pea respectively for the above categories of subjects and should be closed with a stylet. Their circumference at the base and tip should be of the measure of thumb and little finger according to age and they should be straight, tapering like cow's tail, smooth and rounded at mouth. One ear-ring should be at the one-fourth distance from the tip and the other two at the base for connecting the enema pouch. [8-9]

जारद्गवो माहिपहारिणौ वा स्याच्छौकरो वमितरजस्य वाऽपि ॥ १० ॥
दद्मतनुर्नष्टसिरो विगन्धः कषायरक्तः सुमृदुः सुशुद्धः ।
नृणां वयो वीक्ष्य यथानुरूपं नैत्रेषु योज्यस्तु सुबद्रसूत्रः ॥ ११ ॥

The enema pouch should be made of the urinary bladder of old bull, buffalow, deer, boar or goat. It should be firm, thin, with veins degenerated, free from smell, of ochre-coloured or red, quite soft and clean. This should be used according to age of the patient after having been attached to the nozzle firmly with thread. [10-11]

वस्तेरलाभे मूवज्ञो गलो वा स्यादङ्गपादः सुधनः पटो वा ।
आस्थापनाहं पुरुणं विधिवः समीक्ष्य पुण्येऽहनि शुक्लपक्षे ॥ १२ ॥
प्रशस्तनक्षत्रमुहूर्तयोगे जीर्णान्नमेकाग्रमुपकमेत ।

If the above is not available the neck of the bird 'plava' or the skin of bat or dense cloth may be used as substitute.

Physician expert in application (of enema), after considering the patient as fit for non-unctuous enema should start treatment in auspicious day, bright fortnight, good combination of star and muhūrta and when the patient has his previous food well digested and mind concentrated. [12]

बलां गुद्धचों त्रिफलां सरास्तां द्वे पञ्चमूले च पलोन्मितानि ॥ १३ ॥
अण्ठौ फलान्यर्धतुलां च मांसाच्छागात् पचेदसु चतुर्थशेषम् ।
पूतं यवानीफलविलवकुष्ठवचाशताद्वाघनपिण्डलीनाम् ॥ १४ ॥
कलकैर्गुडक्षौद्रघृतैः सतैलैर्युतं सुखोणौस्तु पितृप्रमाणौः ।
गुडत् पलं द्विप्रसृतां तु मात्रां स्नैहस्य युक्तया मधु सैन्धवं च ॥ १५ ॥
प्रक्षिप्य वस्तौ मथितं खजेन सुबद्रमुच्छ्वास्य च निर्वलीकम् ।
अङ्गुष्ठमध्येन मुखं पिथाग नैत्राग्रसंस्थामपनीय वर्तिम् ॥ १६ ॥

तैलाक्तगांत्रं कृतमूत्रविट्कं नातिशुधांतं शयने मनुष्यम् ।
 समेऽथवेष्वनशीर्पके चा नाम्युच्छिते भ्वाम्तरणोपच्चे ॥ १७ ॥
 सद्येन पाश्वं सुखं शयानं कृत्वज्ञुदेहं स्वभुजोपधानम् ।
 सङ्कोच्य सद्येतरदस्य सक्षिथ वामं प्रसार्य प्रणयेत्ततस्तम् ॥ १८ ॥
 स्निग्धे गुदे नैव्रचतुर्थभागं स्निग्धं शनैर्कर्ज्यनु पृष्ठवंशम् ।
 अकम्पनावेपनलाघवादीन् पाण्योर्गुणांश्चापि विदर्शयन्तम् ॥ १९ ॥
 प्रपीड्य चैकप्रदणेन दनं नेत्रं शनैरेव ततोऽपकर्मत् ।

Balā, guḍūci, triphalā, rāsnā, daśamūla—each drug 40 gm., eight fruits of madana, goat's flesh 2 kg. all these should be boiled together in water reduced to one-fourth. After filtering it, yavānī, madanaphala, bilva, kuṣṭha, vacā, śatāhvā, musta and pippali should be added as paste along with jaggery, honey, ghee and oil bearably warm in dose of 10 gm. each. Jaggery 40 gm., uncting substance 160 gm. and honey and rock salt as necessary should also be added. This formulation should be put into the pouch and churned with a stick. Now the pouch should be well tied, pumped in and freed from wrinkles closing its mouth with middle of thumb by removing the stylet from the tip of the nozzle.

The patient having been massaged with oil, having excreted urine and faeces, not very hungry is advised to lie on a cot evenly or slightly lower on head side, not very high and well covered with bed sheet. He should lie down comfortably on left side with straightbody with his hand as pillow. The physician should bend his right leg and extend the left one and then administer the enema. The anus should be smeared with some uncting substance and also the nozzle which should be introduced by its one-fourth part slowly, straightly and parallel to the backbone showing his skill of hand by absence of tremors, trembling and swiftness etc., the enema should be forced in by one push and then the nozzle should be taken out gradually. [13-19]

तिर्यक् प्रणीते तु न याति धारा गुदे ब्रणः स्याच्चलिते तु नेत्रे ॥ २० ॥
 दत्तः शनैर्नाशयमेति बस्तिः कण्ठं प्रधावत्यपि पीडितश्च ।
 शीतस्त्वतिस्तम्भकरो विदाहं मूच्छां च कुर्यादतिमात्रमुष्णः ॥ २१ ॥
 स्निग्धोऽतिजाड्यं पवनं तु रुक्षस्तन्वल्पमात्रालवणस्त्वयोगम् ।
 करोतिमात्राम्यधिकोऽतियोगं क्षामं तु सान्द्रः सुचिरेण चैति ॥ २२ ॥

If the nozzle is introduced obliquely the flow will not be proper and if it is unsteady the anus may be wounded. If pressed slowly it does not reach the colon and if overpressed it may be forced towards throat. The cold enema produces severe stiffness and the hot one causes excessive burning and fainting. If too unctuous it causes excessive dullness and the rough one vitiates vāyu. If it is diluted, deficient in

quantity and salt, it becomes deficient in action while in excessive quantity it produces excessive effect. The concentrated one makes the patient weak and also moves with delay. Excessive salt produces burning sensation and diarrhoea. Hence the enema should be administered properly and with balanced ingredients. [20-22]

दाहातिसारौ लवणोऽति कुर्यात्तस्मात् सुयुक्तं सममेव दद्यात् ।
पूर्वे हि दद्यान्मधु सेन्धवं तु स्नेहं विनिर्मध्यं ततोऽनु कल्कम् ॥ २३ ॥

At first, honey and rock salt should be mixed with the unting substance, then paste of drugs and thereafter the decoction should be churned with a stick and then put into the enema pouch. [23]

विमध्यं संयोज्य पुनर्द्रवैस्तं वस्तौ निदध्यान्मथितं खजेन ।
वामाश्रये हि ग्रहणीगुदे च तत् पाश्वसंस्थस्य सुखोपलभिः ॥ २४ ॥

Grahanī and ano-rectum are situated in left side and as such by lying on left side the enema reaches easily and the folds also disappear. Hence enema should be administered to the patient while lying on the left side. [24]

लीयन्त एवं वलयश्च तस्मात् सव्यं शयानोऽर्द्धति बस्तिदानम् ।
विड्वातवेगो यदि चार्धवत्ते निष्कृत्य मुक्ते प्रणयेदशेषम् ॥ २५ ॥

If the patient feels urge of faeces and flatus when the enema is administered half-way, it should be taken out and completed after he has passed the urges. Thereafter he should lie down in supine position with pillow so that the drug pervades the whole body. [25]

उत्तानदेहश्च कृतोपधानः स्याद्वीर्यमाप्नोति तथाऽस्य देहम् ।
एकोऽपकर्षत्यनिलं स्वमार्गात् पित्तं द्वितीयस्तु कफं तृतीयः ॥ २६ ॥

One enema removes vāyu from its passage, the second one removes pitta and the third one removes kapha. [26]

प्रत्याग ते कोणजलावसिक्तः शाल्यज्ञमद्यात्तनुना रसेन ।
जीर्णे तु सायं लघु चालपमात्रं भुक्तोऽनुवास्यः परिवृंहणार्थम् ॥ २७ ॥
निरुद्धपादांशसमेन तैलेनाम्लानिलग्नीषधसाधितेन ।
दत्त्वा स्फिन्चौ पाणितलेन हन्यात् स्नेहस्य शीघ्रागमरक्षणार्थम् ॥ २८ ॥
ईषच्च पादाङ्गुलियुग्ममाङ्गेदुत्तानदेहस्य तलौ प्रमृज्यात् ।
स्नेहेन पाण्यं दुलिपिण्डिकाश्च ये चास्य गात्रावयवा रुगार्ताः ॥ २९ ॥
तांश्चावमृदनीत सुखं ततश्च निद्रामुपासीत कृतोपधानः ।

When the enema comes out the patient should be sprinkled over with warm water and then he should take boiled sali rice with thin meat soup. In evening when this meal is digested he should take light food in small quantity and then unctuous enema should be administered for bulk-promoting. In unctuous enema, oil cooked with sour

substances and vāta-alleviating drugs should be given in quantity one-fourth of the liquid for the non-unctuous enema. Thereafter the buttocks should be patted with the palm of hands in order to prevent its early expulsion. One should also pull slightly the two fingers of the feet and press gently the soles of the feet of the patient in supine position and also the heels, fingers and shanks and other painful parts with some uncting substance. Then the patient should go to sleep with pillow beneath his head. [27-29]

भागः कषायस्य तु पञ्च, पित्ते स्नेहस्य षष्ठः प्रकृतौ स्थिते च ॥ ३० ॥
वाते विवृद्धे तु चतुर्थमात्रा, मात्रा निरुहेषु कफेऽष्टमागः ।

In non-unctuous enema decoction should be in five parts. As regards uncting substance, it should be one-sixth in pitta or normal condition, one-fourth in vāta and one-eighth in kapha. [30]

निरुहमात्रा प्रसृतार्धमात्रे वर्षे ततोऽर्धप्रसृताभिवृद्धिः ॥ ३१ ॥
आद्वादशात् स्थात् प्रसृताभिवृद्धिराष्ट्रादशाद् द्वादशतः परं स्थात् ।
आसप्ततेस्तद्विहितं प्रमाणमतः परं षोडशवद्विधेयम् ॥ ३२ ।
निरुहमात्रा प्रसृतप्रमाणा वाले च वृद्धे च मुदुर्विशेषः ।

The dose of non-unctuous enema is 40 gm. in child of one year's age. Then the dose should be increased at the rate of 40 gm. per year upto the age of twelve and thereafter 80 gm. per year upto the age of eighteen. This dose (of 960 gm.) should continue upto the age of seventy and thereafter the dose as in sixteen years of age (800 gm.) should be given. This is the dose of non-unctuous enema which should be particularly mild in cases of children and old people. [31-32]

नात्युच्छ्रितं नात्यतिनीचपादं सपादपीठं शयनं प्रशस्तम् ॥ ३३ ॥
प्रधानमृद्वास्तरणोपपन्नं प्राकूशीर्षकं शुक्लपटोत्तरीयम् ।

The cot should not be too high or too low and should have a stepping stool. It should have large and soft bedding with white bed sheet. The head portion of the cot should be in the east. [33]

भोजयं पुनर्बाधिमवेक्ष्य सम्यक् प्रकल्पयेद्यूपयोरसादैः ॥ ३४ ॥
सर्वेषु विद्याद्विधिमेतमाद्यं वक्ष्यामि वस्तीनत उत्तरीयान् ।

The diet of the patient should be prescribed as with vegetarian soup, milk or meat soup according the disease. This method of diet is applicable in all cases. Now I shall describe the important formulations of enema. [34]

द्विपञ्चमूलस्य रसोऽम्लयुक्तः सच्छागमांसस्य सपूर्वपेत्यः ॥ ३५ ॥

त्रिस्नेहयुक्तः प्रवरो निरुहः सर्वानिलव्याधिद्वरः प्रदिष्टः ।
 स्थिरादिवर्गस्य बलापटोलत्रायन्ति कैरण्डयवैर्युतस्य ॥ ३६ ॥
 प्रस्थो रसाच्छागरभार्ययुक्तः साश्यः पुनः प्रस्थसमस्तु याचत् ।
 प्रियकृकृष्णाघानकल्कयुक्तः मनैलसपिंग्मुसैन्धवश्च ॥ ३७ ॥
 स्याहीपनो मांसबलप्रदश्च चक्षुर्बलं चापि ददाति बस्तिः ।
 परण्डमूलं त्रिपलं पलानि हस्तानि मूलानि च यानि पञ्च ॥ ३८ ॥
 रासाश्वगन्ध्रातिबलागुडचीपुनर्वारवधेवदारु ।
 भागाः पलांशा मदनाष्टयुक्ता जलद्विकंसे कथितेऽष्टशोणे ॥ ३९ ॥
 पेष्याः शताहा हपुया प्रियकृः सपिष्ठलीकं मधुकं बला च ।
 रसाखनं वत्सकबीजमुस्तं भागाक्षमात्रं लवणांशयुक्तम् ॥ ४० ॥
 समाक्षिकस्तैलयुतः समूचो वस्तिर्नुणां दीपनलेखनीयः ।
 जड्होरुपादत्रिकपृष्ठशूलं कफावृति मारुतनिग्रहं च ॥ ४१ ॥
 विष्मूत्रवातग्रहणं सशूलमाध्यानतामश्मरिशकरे च ।
 आनाहमशोग्रहणीप्रदोषानैरण्डवस्तिः शमयेत् प्रयुक्तः ॥ ४२ ॥
 चतुष्पले तैलघृतस्य भृष्टाच्छागच्छाधार्यो दधिदाढिमाम्लः ।
 रसः सपेष्यो बलमांसवर्णरेतोग्निदश्चान्ध्यशिरांर्तिशस्तः ॥ ४३ ॥
 जलद्विकंसेऽष्टपलं पलाशात् पक्त्वा रसोऽर्धाढकमात्रशेषः ।
 कल्कैर्वचामागधिकापलाभ्यां युक्तः शताहादिपलेन चापि ॥ ४४ ॥
 ससैन्धवः क्षौद्रयुतः सतैलो देयो निरुद्धो बलवर्णकारी ।
 आनाहपार्श्वामययोनिदोपान् गुलमानुदार्वतरुजं च हन्यात् ॥ ४५ ॥

Decoction of daśamūla, meat juice of goat mixed with sour substances, paste of daśamūla added with three fats make an excellent non-unctuous enema which is said as alleviator of all vātika disorders.

Decoction of laghu pañcamūla, balā, paṭola, trāyamāṇā, eraṇḍa and yava 640 ml. mixed with meat juice of goat 320 ml. should be heated and reduced to 640 ml. then paste of priyaṅgu, pippali and musta, oil, ghee, honey and rock salt are added. This enema promotes digestion, musculature and eye sight.

Eraṇḍa root 120 gm., drugs of laghu pañcamūla each 40 gm., rāsnā, aśvagandhā, atibalā, guḍuci, punarnavā, āragvadha, devadāru and madanaphala—these eight drugs 40 gm. each—all together should be boiled in water 5.12 litres reduced to one-eighth. This should be added with the paste of śatāhvā, hapuṣā, priyaṅgu, madhuka, balā, rasāñjana, indrayava, musta—each 10 gm. along with salt, honey, oil and cow's urine. This known as 'eraṇḍabasti' is appetiser and reducing and alleviates pain in shanks, thighs, feet, sacrum and back; covering by kapha, obstruction of vāyu, retention of faeces, urine and flatus, colic pain, tympanitis, calculus, gravels, hardness of bowels, piles and disorders of grahanī.

Soup of goat's meat 2 kg. fried in oil and ghee 160 gm., soured with curd and pomegranates along with paste (of yavāni etc. as said in balādi basti-verse 13) makes an enema which promotes strength, muscles, complexion, semen and digestive fire and is commended in blindness and headache.

Decoction of palāśa 320 gm. boiled in 5.12 litres of water till reduced to one-fourth. This is added with the paste of vacā, and māgadhikā 40 gm. each, śatāhvā 30 gm. along with rock salt, honey and oil should be administered as enema which promotes strength and complexion and alleviates hardness of bowels, disease (pain) in sides, disorder of female genital track, gulma and udāvarta. [35-45]

यष्टवाह्यस्याष्टपलेन सिद्धं पयः शताहाफलपिण्डलीभिः ।
 युक्तं ससर्पिंमधु वातरक्तवैस्वर्यवीसर्पहितो निरुद्धः ॥ ४६ ॥
 यष्टवाह्यलोभ्रामयचन्दनैश्च शृतं पयोऽप्रथं कमलोत्पलैश्च ।
 सशरकरं क्षौद्रयुतं सुशीतं पित्तामयान् द्वन्ति सज्जीवनीयम् ॥ ४७ ॥
 दिक्षार्थिकाश्चन्दनपञ्चकर्धियष्टवाह्यराम्बावृष्टसारिवाच्च ।
 सलोभ्रमज्ञिष्ठबलायाचासस्थिराशरादिद्वयपञ्चमूलम् ॥ ४८ ॥
 तोये समुत्काश्य रसेन तेन शृतं पयोऽर्धाढकमम्बुहीनम् ।
 जीवन्तिमेददिद्विशतावरीभिर्वीराद्विकाकोलिकशेषकाभिः ॥ ४९ ॥
 सितोपलाजीवकयुग्मरेणुप्रपौण्डरीकैः कमलोत्पलैश्च ।
 लोभ्रात्मगुतामधुकैविदारीमुखातकैः केशरचन्दनैश्च ॥ ५० ॥
 पिष्टैर्वृतक्षौद्रयुतैर्निरुद्धं ससैन्धवं शीतलमेव दद्यात् ।
 प्रत्यागते धन्वरसेन शालीन क्षीरेण वाऽध्यात् परिविक्तगाचः ॥ ५१ ॥
 दाहातिसारप्रदराघपित्तहत्पाणुरोगान् विषमज्वरं च ।
 सगुलममूत्रग्रहकामलादीन् सर्वामयान् पित्तकृताभिहन्ति ॥ ५२ ॥
 द्राक्षर्द्धिकाश्मर्यमधूकसेन्यैः ससारिवाचन्दनशीतपाक्यैः ।
 पयः शृतं आवणिमुद्रपर्णीतुगात्मगुतामधुयष्टिकल्कैः ॥ ५३ ॥
 गोधूमचूर्णैश्च तथाऽक्षमात्रैः सक्षौद्रसर्पिंमधुयष्टिलैः ।
 तथाविदारीक्षुरसैर्गुडेन वर्सित युतं पित्तहरं विद्ध्यात् ॥ ५४ ॥
 हन्त्राभिपाश्वाँतमदेहदाहे दाहेऽन्तरस्थे च सकुच्छमूत्रे ।
 क्षीणे क्षते रेतसि चापि नष्टे पैत्तेऽतिसारे च नृणां प्रशस्तः ॥ ५५ ॥

Milk boiled with madhuyaṣṭī 320 gm. and added with śatāhvā, madanaphala and pippali along with ghee and honey makes a non-unctuous enema efficacious in vātarakta, disorders of voice and crysipelas.

Milk boiled with madhuyaṣṭī, lodhra, uśira, candana lotus and water lily added with sugar, honey and (paste of) vitaliser drugs and well-cooled alleviates paittika disorder.

Candana, padmaka, ḥddhi, madhuyaṣṭī, rāśnā, vāsā, sārivā, lodhra, mañjiṣṭhā, balā, yavāsā, drugs of laghu pañcamūla and śarādi pañcamūla each 20 gm. should be decocted in water. With this decoction milk 1.28 litres should be boiled till freed from water. This should be added with the paste of jīvantī, medā, ḥddhi, śatāvari, vīrā, kākoli, kṣirakākoli, sugar candy, jivaka, ḥshabhaka, parpaṭa, prapaundarika, lotus, water-lily, lodhra, kapikacchū, madhuka, vidāri, muñjātaka, nāgakeśara and candana along with ghee, honey and rock salt. This well-cooled be given as enema. When it comes back the patient should take boiled śāli rice with meat soup of wild animals or milk after a light bath. It destroys all paittika disorders such as burning sensation, diarrhoea, menorrhagia, internal haemorrhage, heart disease, anaemia, intermittent fever, gulma, retention of urine, jaundice etc.

Milk boiled with drākṣā, ḥddhi, kāśmarya, madhuka, uśira, sārivā, candana, śitapākyā and added with the paste of śrāvaṇī, mudgaparṇī, tugā, kapikacchū, madhuyaṣṭī and wheat flour each 10 gm. and also with honey, ghee, madhuyaṣṭī taila and juice of vidāri, sugarcane and jaggery should be administered as pitta-alleviating enema. This is useful in burning sensation of heart, navel, sides and head, internal heat, dysuria, wasted, wounded, deficiency of semen and paittika diarrhoea. [46-55]

कोषातकारग्वथदेवदारशार्द्धमूर्वाकुटजार्कपाठाः ।
 पक्त्वा कुलत्यान् ब्रह्मी च तोये रसस्य तस्य प्रसृता दश स्युः ॥ ५६ ॥
 तान् सर्वपैलामदनैः सकुष्टैरक्षप्रमाणैः प्रसृतैश्च युक्तान् ।
 कफलाहृतैलस्य समाक्षिकस्य क्षारस्य तैलस्य च सार्वपस्य ॥ ५७ ॥
 दध्यान्निरुद्धं कफरोगिणे श्वो मन्दाग्नये चाप्यदानद्विषे च ।
 पटोलपथ्यामरदारभिर्वां सपिण्पलीकैः कथितैर्जलैऽग्नौ ॥ ५८ ॥
 द्विपञ्चमूले त्रिफलां सविलवां फलानि गोमूत्रयुतः कथायः ।
 कलिङ्गपाठाफलमुस्तकल्कः ससैन्धवः क्षारयुतः सतैळः ॥ ५९ ॥
 निरुहमुख्यः कफजान् विकारान् सपाण्डुरोगालसकामदोषान् ।
 हन्यात्तथा मारुतमूत्रसङ्कं वस्तेस्तथाऽऽटोपमथापि घोरम् ॥ ६० ॥
 राज्ञामृतैरण्डविडङ्गदार्वीसतच्छदोशीरसुराह्निम्बैः ।
 शम्पाकभूनिम्बपटोलपाठातिकाशु पर्णीदशमूलमुस्तैः ॥ ६१ ॥
 आयन्तिकाशिश्रुफलत्रिकैश्च काथः सपिण्डीतकतोयमूत्रः ।
 यष्ट्याह्नकृष्णाफलिनीशताह्नारसाज्ञनश्वेतवचाविडङ्गैः ॥ ६२ ॥
 कलिङ्गपाठाम्बुदसैन्धवैश्च कल्कैः ससर्पिं धुतैलमिश्रः ।
 अयं निरुहः किमिकुष्टमेहब्रधोदराजीर्णकफातुरेभ्यः ॥ ६३ ॥
 रुक्षौषधैरप्यपतर्पितेभ्य पतेषु रोगेष्वपि सत्सु दत्तः ।
 निहत्य वातं ज्वलनं प्रदीप्य विजित्य रोगांश्च बलं करोति ॥ ६४ ॥

Kośātaka, āragvadha, devadāru, śārṅgeṣṭā, mūrvā, kuṭaja, arka, pāṭhā, kula-ttha and bṛhatī should be decocted in water. Taking 800 litres of this decoction one should add paste of sarṣapa, elā, madana and kuṣṭha each 10 gm., madanaphala oil, honey, yavakṣāra and mustard oil each 80 gm. and administer enema to that suffering from kaphaja disorder, poor digestion and aversion to food.

Similarly, decoction of paṭola, haritakī, devadāru and pippali may be used.

Decoction of daśamūla, triphalā, bilva, madanaphala mixed with cow's urine, the paste of indrayava, pāṭhā, madanaphala and musta; rock salt, yavakṣāra and oil is an important non-unctuous enema which destroys kaphaja disorders, anaemia, alasaka, āmadoṣa, retention of flatus and urine and severe blowing up of the urinary bladder.

Decoction of rāsnā, guḍuci, erāṇḍa, viḍaṅga, dāruharidrā, saptapariṇa, uśira, devadāru, nimba, āragvadha, bhūnimba, paṭola, pāṭhā, tiktā, ākhuparpi, daśamūlla, musta, trāyamāṇā, śigru, triphalā mixed with decoction of piṇḍitaka (madanaphala) and cow's urine, paste of madhuyaṣṭī, pippali, priyaṅgu, śatāhvā, rasāñjana, śveta vacā, viḍaṅga, indrayava, pāṭhā, musta, rock salt, ghee, honey and oil administered as non-unctuous enema to those suffering from helminthiasis, prameha, bradhna, udara, indigestion and kapha, destroys vāta, stimulates digestive fire, overcomes diseases and promotes strength even if the patients are desaturated with rough medication. [56-64]

पुनर्नवैरण्डवृषाश्मभेदवृश्चीरभूतीकबलापलाशाः ।
द्विपञ्चमूलं च पलांशिकानि श्रुणनि धौतानि फलानि चाष्टै ॥ ६५ ॥
विलवं यवान् कोलकुलत्थधान्यफलानि चैव प्रसूतोन्मितानि ।
पयोजलद्वादशकवच्छृतं तत् क्षीरावशेषं सितवल्पपूतम् ॥ ६६ ॥
वचाशताहामरदारुकुष्ठयष्ट्याहसिद्धार्थकपिण्डलीनाम् ।
कल्कैर्यवान्या मदनैश्च युक्तं नात्युष्णशीतं गुडसैन्धवाक्तम् ॥ ६७ ॥
क्षौद्रस्य तैलस्य च सर्पिषश्च तथैव युक्तं प्रसूतैख्यभिश्च ।
दयान्निरुहं विधिना विधिज्ञः स सर्वसंसर्गकृतामयग्नः ॥ ६८ ॥

Punarnavā, erāṇḍa, vāsā, pāṣāṇabhedā, vṛścīra, bhūtika, balā, palāśa, daśamūla each 40 gm., fruits of madana eight in number crushed and washed, bilva, barley grains, fruits of kola, kulattha and dhānyaka-each 80 gm.—these should be boiled in milk and water 5.12 litres till only milk remains. This should be strained through a white (clean) cloth piece and added with the paste of vacā, śatāhvā, devadāru, kuṣṭha, madhuyaṣṭī, white mustard, yavāṇī and madana and when neither too hot nor too cold added with jaggery, rock salt, honey, oil and ghee the latter three in

quantity of 80 gm. each. This should be used as non-unctuous enema to alleviate disorders caused by three or two dosas jointly. [65-68]

द्विगुणोच्च पक्षः पवने समांसो द्वौ स्वादुशीतौ पयसा च पित्ते ।
प्रयः समूजा कटुकोष्णतीक्ष्णाः कक्षे निरुद्धा न परं विधेयाः ॥ ६९ ॥

In vātika disorder enema should be given once unctuous, hot and with meat. In paittika disorder twice sweet and cold with milk and in kaphaja disorders thrice pungent, hot and irritant. No enema should be administered beyond this. [69]

रसेन वाते प्रतिभोजनं स्यात् क्षीरेण पित्ते तु कक्षे च यूषैः ।
तथाऽनुवास्येतु च बिल्वतैलं स्याजीवनीयं फलसाधितं च ॥ ७० ॥

इतीष्मुकं निखिलं यथावद्वस्तिप्रदानस्य विधानमग्रयम् ।
योऽधीर्य विद्वानिह वस्तिकर्म करोति लोके लभते स सिद्धिम् ॥ ७१ ॥

In vātika disorder, after enemation the patient should be given diet with meat-soup, in paittika disorder with milk and in kaphaja disorder with vegetarian soup.

In unctuous enema oil processed with bilwa, jivaniya drugs or madanaphala should be used.

Thus the entire method of administration of enema is said knowing which the wise physician administers enema with success. [70-71]

इत्यग्निवेशकृते तन्त्रे चरकप्रतिसंस्कृतेऽप्राप्ते दृढवलसंपूरिते सिद्धिस्थाने
वस्तिसूत्रीयसिद्धिर्नाम वृत्तीयोऽध्यायः ॥ ३ ॥

Thus ends the third chapter on principles of successful (application of) enema in siddhisthāna in the treatise composed by Agniveśa,
redacted by Caraka and reconstructed by Drḍhabala
as it was not available. (3)

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

CHAPTER IV

अथातः ऋहस्यापत्सिद्धि व्याख्यास्यामः ॥ १ ॥

Now (I) shall expound the chapter on successful management of unctuous enema and its complications. [1]

इति ह स्माह भगवानात्रेयः ॥ २ ॥

As propounded by Lord Ātreyā. [2]

स्नेहवस्तीन्निबोधेमान् वातपित्तकफापहान् । मिथ्याग्रणिहितानां च व्यापदः समिक्षिस्ताः ॥ ३ ॥

Now listen about the following unctuous enemas which alleviate vāta, pitta and kapha along with the treatment of the complications caused by their faulty applications. [3]

दशमूलं बलां रास्नामधगन्धां पुनर्नवाम् । गुड्डच्येणडभूतीकभार्गीवृषकरोहिषम् ॥ ४ ॥

शतावरीं सहचरं काकनासां पलांशिकम् । यवमाषातसीकोलकुलतथान् प्रसृतोन्मितान् ॥ ५ ॥

चतुद्रोणेऽम्भसः पक्त्वा द्रोणशेषेण तेन च । तैलाढकं समक्षीरं जीवनीयैः पलोन्मितैः ॥ ६ ॥

अनुवासनमेतद्वि सर्ववातविकारनुत् । अनूपानां वसा तद्वज्जीवनीयोपसाधिता ॥ ७ ॥

Daśamūla, balā, rāsnā, aśvagandhā, punarnavā, guḍūci, eraṇḍa, bhūtika, bhārgī, vr̄ṣaka, rohiṣa, śatāvari, sahacara and kākanāsā each 40 gm., barley, black gram, linseed, jujube fruit and horse gram each 80 gm.—all these should be boiled in water 40.96 litres till reduced to 10.24 litres. With this decoction oil 2.56 litres mixed with equal quantity of milk and paste of vitaliser drugs 40 gm. each should be prepared. This unctuous enema alleviates all vātika disorders. Similarly, fat of marshy animals may be processed with vitaliser drugs (and used as unctuous enema). [4-7]

शताह्वायविल्वाम्लैः सिञ्चं तैलं समीरणे । सैन्धवेनाग्नितसेन तसं चानिलनुदृतम् ॥ ८ ॥

Oil cooked with śatāhvā, barley, bilva and sour substances is used in vātik disorders.

Ghee heated with rock salt heated on fire alleviates vāyu. [8]

जीवन्तीं मदनं मेदां आवणीं मधुकं बलाम् । शताह्वर्षभकौ कृष्णां काकनासां शतावरीम् ॥ ९ ॥

स्वगुप्तां शीरकाकोलीं कर्कटाख्यां शटीं वचाम् । पिष्ठा तैलं घृतं क्षीरे साधयेत्तत्त्वरुगुणे ॥ १० ॥

बृंहणं वातपित्तद्वं बलशुक्राग्निवर्धनम् । मूत्ररेतोरजोदोषान् हरेत्तदनुवासनम् ॥ ११ ॥

लाभतश्चन्दनादैश्च पिष्टैः क्षीरचतुर्गुणम् । तैलपादं घृतं सिञ्चं पित्तमनुवासनम् ॥ १२ ॥

Oil and ghee mixed together should be cooked with the paste of jīvanti, madana, medā, śrāvanī, madhuka, balā, śatāhvā, ṛśabhaka, pippali, kākanāsā, śatāvari, kapikacchū, kṣirakākoli, karkaṭaśringī, and vacā and four times milk. This used as unctuous enema is bulk-promoting, alleviator of vāta-pitta, promotes strength, semen and digestive fire and eliminates defects of urine, semen and menses.

Ghee mixed with one-fourth oil cooked with the paste of candanādi drugs (ci.3) as available and four times milk is pitta-alleviating unctuous enema.[9-12]

सैन्धवं मदनं कुष्ठं शताह्वां निचुलं वचाम् । हीवेरं मधुकं भार्गीं देवदारुं सकट्फलम् ॥ १३ ॥

नागरं पुष्करं मेदां चविकां चित्रकं शटीम् । विडङ्गातिविषं इयामां हरेणुं नीलिनीं स्थिराम् ॥ १४ ॥

बिल्वाजमोदे कुणां च दन्तीं रामां च पेषयेत् । साध्यमेरण्डजं तैलं तैलं वा कफरोगनुत् ॥ १५ ॥
 अधोदावर्तगुस्मार्शः मीहमेहाद्यमारुतान् । आनाहमद्यमरीं वैव हन्यात्तदनुवासनात् ॥ १६ ॥
 मदनैर्वाऽम्लसंयुक्तैल्वाद्येन गणेन वा । तैलं कफहरैर्वाऽपि कफम् कल्पयेद्विषक् ॥ १७ ॥

Rock salt, madana, kuṣṭha, śatāhvā, nicula, vacā, hribera, madhuka, bhārgī, devadāru, kaṭphala, śūṇṭhi, puṣkaramūla, medā, cavitā, citraka, śaṭī, viḍaṅga, ativiṣā, śyāmā, hareṇu, nilini, śālaparṇi, bilva, ajamodā, pippali, danti and rāsnā should be pounded and with this castor oil or some other oil efficacious in kaphaja disorders should be cooked. Used as unctuous enema it alleviates bradhma, udāvarta, gulma, piles, spleen enlargement, prameha, vātarakta, hardness of bowels and calculus.

Physician should prepare kapha-alleviating oil with madana fruits combined with sour substances, or with the drugs of bilvādi group (daśamūla) or with other kapha-alleviating drugs. [13-17]

विडङ्गेरण्डरजनीपटोलचिकलामृताः । जातीप्रवालनिर्गुण्डीदशमूलाखुपर्णिकाः ॥ १८ ॥
 निष्वपाठासहचरशम्पाककरवीरकाः । एषां कायेन विपचेतैलमेभिश्च कलिकतैः ॥ १९ ॥
 फलबिलविश्रुत्कण्ठाराम्भनिष्वदाखभिः । सप्तपर्णवचोशीरदार्चीकुष्ठकलिङ्गकैः ॥ २० ॥
 लतागौरीशताङ्गामिश्रटीचोरकपौज्जरैः । तत् कुष्ठानि किमीन् मेहानशर्णसि ग्रहणीगदम् ॥ २१ ॥
 क्लीचतां विषमाग्नित्वं मलं दोषत्रयं तथा । प्रयुक्तं प्रणुदत्याशु पानाभ्यङ्गानुवासनैः ॥ २२ ॥
 व्याधिव्यायामकर्माध्वक्षीणावलनिरोजसाम् । क्षीणशुक्रस्य चातीव स्नेहवस्तिर्वलप्रदः ॥ २३ ॥
 पादजड्बोहपृष्ठांसकटीनां स्थिरतां पराम् । जनयेदप्रजानां च प्रजां खीणां तथा नृणाम् ॥ २४ ॥

Oil should be cooked with the decoction of viḍaṅga, eraṇḍa, haridrā, paṭola, triphalā, guḍuci, tender leaves of jāti, nirguṇḍi, daśamūla, ākhuparṇikā, nimba, pāṭhā, sahacara, āragyadha and karavīra and paste of madanaphala, bilva, trivṛt, pippali, rāsnā, bhuñimba, devadāru, saptaparṇa, vacā, uśira, dāruharidrā, kuṣṭha, indrayava, latā, haridrā, śatāhvā, citraka, śaṭī, coraka and puṣkaramūla. This oil used in forms of intake, massage and unctuous enema alleviates quickly the disorders of skin, worms, prameha, piles, disorders of grahanī, impotency, irregularity of digestive fire, excrement and three dosas. This unctuous enema provides strength to those wasted due to disease, physical exercise, evacuative measures and wayfaring, debilitated, devoid of ojas and having diminished semen. Moreover, it gives good firmness to feet, shanks, thighs, back, shoulder and waist and virility to sterile women and men. [18-24]

वातपित्तकफात्यन्नपुरीषैरावृतस्य च । अभुक्ते च प्रणीतस्य स्नेहवस्ते: षडापदः ॥ २५ ॥

These are six complications of unctuous enema such as—obstructed with vāta, pitta, kapha, excessive meal and faeces and administered on empty stomach. [25]

शीतोऽव्यो वाऽधिके वाते पित्तेऽत्युष्णः कफे मृदुः । अतिभुक्ते गुरुर्वर्चः संचयेऽलपबलस्तथा ॥२६॥
दत्तस्तैरावृतः स्नेहो न यात्यभिमवादपि । अभुक्तेऽनावृतत्वाच्च यात्यूर्ध्वं तस्य लक्षणम् ॥ २७ ॥
अङ्गमर्दज्वराधमानशीतस्तम्भोरुपीडनैः । पार्श्वरुग्वेष्टनैर्विद्यात् स्नेहं वातावृतं भिषक् ॥ २८ ॥

If cold little enema is given in aggravated vāta, too hot in pitta, mild in kapha, heavy after excessive meal and of little potency in accumulated faeces, the unctuous enema obstructed and overpowered by these does not enter and on the contrary, it goes up if administered on empty stomach. The symptoms are as follows.

Physician should know the unctuous enema as obstructed by vāta from the symptoms such as body-ache, fever, tympanitis, feeling of cold, stiffness, pain in thigh; pain in sides and cramps. [26-28]

स्निग्धाम्ललवणोष्णैस्तं रास्नापीतदुत्तेलिकैः । सौवीरकसुराकोलकुलत्थयवसाधितैः ॥ २९ ॥
निरुहैर्निर्हरेत् सम्यक् समूत्रैः पाञ्चमूलिकैः । ताम्यामेव च तैलायां सायं भुक्तेऽनुवासयेत् ॥ ३० ॥
दाहरागतृष्णमोहतमकज्वरदूषणैः । विद्यात् पित्तावृतं स्वादुतिकैस्तं वस्तिभिर्हरेत् ॥ ३१ ॥

This should be eliminated well by unctuous, sour, salty and hot non-unctuous enema with oil of rāsnā and dāruharidrā processed with sauviraka (vinegar), wine, jujube, horse gram and barley and mixed with cow's urine and decoction of pañcamūla.

In the evening after meals one should administer unctuous enema with both the same oil.

One should know it as obstructed by pitta from the symptoms such as burning sensation, redness, thirst, mental confusion, feeling of darkness, fever and impurity. This should be eliminated by administering sweet and bitter enemas. [29-31]

तन्द्राशीतज्वरालस्यप्रसेक(रुचिगौरवैः) । समूच्छार्णग्लानिर्विद्याच्छ्लेष्मणा स्नेहमावृतम् ॥ ३२ ॥
कषायकदुतीक्षणोष्णैः सुरामूत्रोपसाधितैः । फलतेलयुतैः साम्लैर्वस्तिभिस्तं विनिहरेत् ॥ ३३ ॥

One should know the unctuous enema as obstructed by kapha from drowsiness, cold fever, lassitude, salivation, anorexia, heaviness, fainting and malaise.

This should be removed with astringent, pungent, sharp and hot enema processed with wine and urine and mixed with madana(phala) oil and sour substances. [32-33]

छर्दिमूच्छारुचिग्लानिशूलनिद्राक्षमर्दनैः आमलिङ्गैः सदाहैस्तं विद्यादत्यशनावृतम् ॥ ३४ ॥
कटूनां लवणानां च काथैश्चूर्णैश्च पाचनम् । विरेको मृदुरत्रामविहिता च क्रिया हिता ॥ ३५ ॥

The unctuous enema should be known as obstructed by excessive meal from vomiting, fainting, anorexia, malaise, colic pain, sleep, body-ache and symptoms of āma along with burning sensation.